

JPRS-SEA-85-161

21 October 1985

## **Southeast Asia Report**

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21 October 1985

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INDONESIA

TIMES URGES PRC DISOWN SOUTHEAST ASIAN COMMUNISTS

BK071216 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 3 Oct 85 p 2

/Editorial: "Chinese Younger Leadership and Indonesia"/

/Text/ Under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping (81), the Peoples Republic of China seems to have great success in its effort of modernization. It has been reported that since the Chinese Government introduced a contract system of incentives 6 years ago, the countryside has flourished, crop production has broken records every year, making China a net exporter of grain. The average peasant has doubled his cash income and the economic growth has exceeded the target of seven percent. This contract system of incentives allows the peasants to sell their surplus produce on the open market or to the government at premium prices and to establish small collective business. Now small, low risk economic bodies called collectives flourish everywhere in the countryside, doing lucrative business.

This is on the economic side. On the military side, Deng has decided to modernize the land force and make it more compact and efficient by reducing their number by 1 million and modernizing their arms and equipment. The navy and the air force will be strengthened and get more attention than before.

To guarantee the future of the reforms and the four modernizations he has undertaken for China, Deng, at the recent conference of the Chinese Communist Party at Beijing, put a group of young, reform-minded technocrats at the helm of authority in China. These young people are dedicated to the reforms and modernization and loyal to him. This will, according to Deng, lead to the emergence of Chinese socialism.

Deng has called his drive for reforms and modernization as second revolution. And it seems it has been undertaken orderly, humanly, realistically and peacefully. For instance during the recent plenary session of the Chinese Central Committee and the national conference of the Chinese Communist Party, 132 aged veteran communist leaders withdrew peacefully. They were replaced by 179 handpicked technocrats.

Given continued cooperation of the United States and the West and Japan, economic and trade development of China will continue to gain more and more momentum, its army will be modernized and become more efficient, and its navy and armed forces expand.

The continuing economic and trade growth of China and its increasing military strength will have both positive and negative impact on Indonesia and the countries of Southeast Asia, depending on how China uses its newly-acquired power.

Economic and trade progress in China may provide Indonesia with a new market for its nonoil/nongas export commodities. But it may also give unfair competition to the Indonesian products in the foreign market. Already Indonesian oil is being ousted by Chinese oil from the Japanese market. We hope this will not happen to other Indonesian export commodities. China, with its vast potential, may be able to attract foreign investors at the expense of Indonesia.

Since Indonesia and China have now established mechanism for direct trade, the economic and trade questions of the kind may perhaps be discussed by both sides and reach a mutually beneficial agreement.

Indonesia and other ASEAN member countries are still doubtful of Chinese military intention towards them. For one thing the Chinese Communist Party has not yet disowned its moral and material support to the communist underground movements in Southeast Asia. Therefore Chinese military strength may be used to help those underground movements. Unless the Chinese Government and the Chinese Communist Party declare they would not support the underground movements, the Southeast Asian countries will remain suspicious of China. And this is counter to the interest of modernization and reforms in China which will require peaceful and beneficial cooperation with the outside world.

If China uses its military strength to increase its military support to the Khmer Rouge, the settlement of the Kampuchea question will be further delayed.

CSO: 4200/46



INDONESIA

INDONESIAN PRESIDENT SAYS ARMED FORCES TURN TO MILITARISM UNFOUNDED

HK050930 Hong Kong AFP in English 0911 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Article by Kate Webb]

[Text] Jakarta, 5 Oct (AFP)--Fears inside and outside Indonesia that the Indonesian armed forces could turn to militarism and totalitarianism are unfounded, President Suharto said at a military parade marking Armed Forces Day today.

The huge parade, held in a disused domestic airport in central Jakarta to mark the 40th anniversary of the armed forces' founding, lasted almost 4½ hours and involved more than 30,000 troops, police, paramilitary, students and veterans, and aerial and armor displays.

"We are not closing our eyes to the anxiety among various circles within and outside the country that the dual function of the armed forces and their role as a stabilizer and a dynamo will lead to totalitarianism, militarism and authoritarianism," the president said.

The fears are "totally unfounded," he said.

He said history had proven that at the most critical and difficult moments in Indonesia's history, the armed forces--with a dual role in defense and security and in social and political life--had never thought or acted in a militaristic way.

The 64-year-old retired general, who assumed power after an abortive communist coup attempt in 1965 in which six army generals were murdered, said the military stood as a responsible power standing equal with the country's two political parties and ruling functional group.

Members of Indonesia's 281,000-strong armed forces do not vote but hold allotted seats in the country's national assembly and are a powerful force in the administration and in business.

The president's reference to criticism of the armed forces' wide role outside military affairs was taken to mean qualms expressed by some international organizations abroad such as Amnesty International and by domestic critics who say that political freedoms are being sacrificed in the name of development and stability.

Among the domestic critics are the Dissident Group of 50, a loose organization of retired military officers and civil servants, some of whom are currently on trial on suspicion of being connected with a bombing incident in Jakarta last year.

The president also said the parade marked the "last moments" of the armed forces founding generation, of which he is a member, and said "both those retired and those in the society are nearing the end of their task in history."

He gave no direct hint as to whether he would run again in the next presidential elections scheduled for 1987.

"We are going to face more serious and complicated future challenges in our struggle to develop the nation," Mr Suharto said, stressing that the army would be ready to counter threats from inside and outside the country, and from the left and the right.

The new generation of military, he said, had been well prepared to take over from the old, guaranteeing national stability and development efforts. "National stability is necessary for a responsible democracy and for the strengthening of constitutional life," he said.

Highlights of the parade included a re-enactment of the Indonesian revolution against the Dutch, the symbolic passing of a lighted torch from the older generation to the young, and a march past of veterans and disabled soldiers followed by white-clad students carrying thousands of red and white national flags.

Observers commented that it was the largest military function they had witnessed in recent years in Indonesia.

(In Hanoi, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY today said Vietnamese Defense Minister Gen Van Tien Dung had sent a congratulatory message to the Indonesian Armed Forces Chief Gen Benny Murdani for today's anniversary.)

(The message commended "the friendly development of relations between the government and the people of Vietnam and Indonesia.")

CSO: 4200/46

INDONESIA

EDITORIAL VIEWS OPEC VIENNA MEETING, ECONOMY

BK071210 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 3 Oct 85 p 4

/Editorial: "Pinched by the Oil Glut/

/Text/ Whatever will be decided by OPEC at its ministerial conference beginning in Vienna today will not likely reinvigorate the weak oil market. After all, the best and most realistic thing the 13-country organization could and obviously should do is: maintaining its production quota at 16 million barrels a day (mvd) and its official prices at around US\$27/BBL; trying again to inculcate a higher sense of price and production disciplines among its members; and convincing Saudi Arabia--the swing producer--of the urgent need for it not to raise its output of about 2.3 mbd now to its full quota of 4.3 mbd so that OPEC's actual production remains at its current level of around 14.5 mbd which isn't barely low enough to prop up the group's official prices.

But even this status quo won't make things easy for Indonesia. The bulk of the country's oil exports, which are responsible for over 61 percent of the budget revenues and 70 percent of foreign exchange earnings, are currently sold at an average US\$27/BBL or US\$1 lower than the price used for budget projections for the current Fourth 5-Year Plan (Repelita IV, 1984-1989). Moreover, its quota of 1.18 mbd now is already 111,000 BBL less than the 1.3 mbd projected for 1984-1987 and this level will not likely rise to the 1.6 mbd projected for 1988-1989.

There are at least two major problems that are encountering the government in the wake of the persistent bearish trends in the international oil prices: how the monetary authorities prevent the expected deterioration in Indonesia's external-resources position from reigniting wild speculations with regard to the rupiah exchange rate and how the government rearranges its resource allocations.

The oil price downward trend is obviously affecting the country's balance-of-payments position, especially because Trade Minister Rakhmat Saleh has also hinted that the US\$7-billion nonoil export target for 1985/86 would not likely be achieved. Another one-shot devaluation can certainly be ruled out because of political and economic reasons. Such a drastic measure is obviously unwise politically in view of the general election in 1987 and is economically counter-productive, given the weak economic condition. Even now, many companies are still suffering the brunt of the devaluation in late March, 1983.

Moreover, the level of Indonesia's foreign reserves at over US\$10.5 billion is more than /word indistinct/ to weather price declines of US\$1-2/BBL--the most likely rates of decrease in oil prices in the short term.

The biggest problem for bank Indonesia, though, is how its management of the floating of the rupiah should be conducted to prevent wild speculations. In this context the central bank should keep the public apprised of the reasons behind any unusual movements in the rupiah rate. It should avoid its costly mistake last August and September of keeping the public in the dark about the unusually higher rate of the rupiah depreciation, thereby triggering a rush to the dollar, leading many banks into severe liquidity problems and causing bank rates to rocket. Another rush to the dollar will not only increase again the lending rates and consequently dampen economic activities but also will adversely affect the domestic-savings mobilization campaign.

The declining oil revenues also make it more imperative for the government to rearrange its resource allocations with emphasis on job creation, further tighten austerity and improve efficiency and speed up the implementation of development projects.

CSO: 4200/46

LAOS

## VIENTIANE, LOUANG NAMTHA RESETTLEMENT EFFORTS CONTINUE

### Xaisomboun, Vientiane Mong Move

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 27 Jul 85 p A5

/Text/ During this rice growing season, 30 Mong families from Xaisomboun District, Vientiane Province, conscientiously volunteered to abandon slash and burn rich farming, which has destroyed the forest, to come down, work in lowland rice fields and settle permanently on the plains. Currently, the local administration is taking care of them, assisting with equipment for production and teaching basic lessons so that they can successfully begin real production.

### Louang Namtha Resettlement

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 9 Aug 85 p A6

/Text/ Recently, the Social Welfare and Veterans Section of Louang Namtha Province brought food and consumer goods for distribution to 455 families in Viengphoukham District to assist them to turn away from upland farming, come down and settle in plains areas and proceed with settle production. The goods distributed were 2,000 meters of fabrics, 455 blankets, various sized pots, 900 bowls and plates and 2 tons of salt, worth 200,000 kip.

### Hom District, Vientiane Mong

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 26 Jul 85 p 1

/Text/ During this growing season, Mong from different villages came down to work and settle permanently in plains areas. Currently, they are being taken care of and assisted by local administrations, which have provided them with tools for production and basic instruction in order to guarantee that they improve their living standards, step by step.

### Party Official on Resettlement in Hom

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 2 Aug 85 p 2

/Excerpts/ Concerning the economic task of improving the standard of living of the hill tribe people in Vientiane Province, Comrade Khamphai Oundala,



provincial secretary general, pointed out that, "With a close combination of politics, military action and economics" we have been able to seize a major victory by concentrating on developing each area at specific points and responding to the demands and needs of every locale in each zone, such as Zone 1, which consists of four districts, Sanakham, Vangvieng, Kasi and Meuang Feuang. We have been concentrating on irrigation, communications, the distribution of goods and guidance in establishing agricultural production. Hom and Xaisomboun Districts are in Zone 2. There we are concentrating on building a hydroelectric dam, expanding animal husbandry and opening up more rice fields. As for Zone 3 with Phon Hong, Keo Oudom and Toulakhom Districts, which are located in the suburbs of Vientiane Province, we are concentrating on agricultural production, some medium scale irrigation projects and building a number of plants.

In the communications area, new roads are being built, old roads repaired and the task is being completed according to plan. These tasks include a 13 km road from Ban Chaing to Meuang Kheuang District and repair of 45 km of roads from Ban Xone to Meuang Phoun District. A 10 km long road has been built from Pha Tang to Thin On, an almost completed road from Ban Done to Sanakham to Pak Beng and a road from Sanakham to Kok Khao Do Canton. One hundred and twenty km of Route 10 and Route 13 have been repaired and we have also encouraged the people and the local armed forces to take charge in constructing roads and wagon paths between villages and cantons to make communes run smoothly.

A 20 kilowatt hydroelectric dam was built and a rice mill installed in Pha Lawaek Canton, Hom District, and a 5 kilowatt hydroelectric dam built in Xaisomboun District. The state has cleared 45 ha of land for rice fields at the Pha Hoi project site to accommodate the Mong people who have come down to do rice farming this season. The provincial trade division went down to the grass-roots level to supply 200 million kip worth of goods to trade with the people and to push production during this growing season. In the education area, one hill tribe teachers school was built and seven schools were built and restored in the Pha Lawaek area and Phou Ngou Mountains area of Hom District. We are concentrating on implementing policies for teachers who volunteer to teach in mountainous areas, which has encouraged them to perform their duty of teaching children. To date, 200 Mong families from Hom and Xaisomboun Districts have decided to abandon upland farming and come down to farm in plains areas. The local administration has been sending technocrats to guide rice farming activities, which has daily improved their living standards, step by step.

#### Mong Area UN Project

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 12 Aug 85 p 1

/Text/ The rural development project of Hom District, Vientiane Province, with the cooperation of the United Nations is now constructing a 20 km long road from Ban Don Hom port to the Hom town hall in the Long Xan area.

According to Comrade Thuansavath Kongvongsa, administrator of the Hom District rural development project, "A project team from the Ministry of Defense's Engineering Department, the Hom District Public Works Section and the Mong communities in neighboring villages together have assembled a bulldozer. A

number of workers have started to work on the first road from Ban Hom port to Tham Dinh. Seven km of the road has been finished and 20 km has been under construction since mid-July.

This road construction has encountered many difficulties because it is in a mountainous area and it runs through small rivers and valleys, but the workers are highly determined and creative. For example, people have participated in clearing the roadbed using explosives to blast many hills and their work has been successful, step by step. Along with clearing the roadbed, the project team has destroyed rapids in rivers by successfully exploding rocks, which has facilitated yearround water communications.

12587

CSO: 4206/174

LAOS

BRIEFS

BO KEO TRIBAL EDUCATION, INTEGRATION--During the 1983-84 scholastic year in the entire province of Bo Keo, there was one nursery with 48 children, 9 kindergartens with 218 students, 116 primary schools with 8,714 students, 10 middle schools with 676 students, 1 secondary school with 84 students, and 6 temple schools with 166 novice students. These schools have been fully accepting hill tribe children. The party committee and also the provincial administration have encouraged the people to build schools in nearly every village, even the remote ones. Minority groups did not know what school is all about, they had never spoken or written Lao, but they are now happily sending their children to school. Comrade Bounchai, vice chairman of Meuang District administration, told us that, "Before the liberation of our country, the hill tribes were ignorant and very blind; without the revolution, the hill tribes would not be educated like this. I have two sons; one is studying to be an elementary school teacher, the other is a policeman. The hill tribe children are becoming educated. They are in the police and the military, they are cadres and they are becoming outstanding revolutionaries. /Excerpt/ /Vientiane PASASON in Lao 2 Aug 85 p 2/ 12587

CSO: 4206/174

MALAYSIA

COMMENTARY PRAISES DEPUTY PREMIER'S UN ADDRESS

BK071207 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 7 Oct 85

/Unattributed commentary/

/Text/ The Malaysian deputy prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, highlighted Malaysia's stand on a number of international issues and also drew attention to some weaknesses in the UN system itself. Speaking at the United Nations with the frankness and clarity for which Malaysians respect him, the deputy prime minister emphasized the need to move on to greater multilateral cooperation.

Malaysia, as an active member of ASEAN--the Association of Southeast Asian Nations--knows the importance and the inevitability of coordination and cooperation among nations in this era of rapid communications and speedier transport. While the marvels of technology have provided greater opportunities for mankind to nurture and cultivate the arts of peace, including commerce and cultural expressions, the abuses of scientific products have left severe problems that can only be tackled through more determined cooperation and the evolution of common policies.

Malaysians have been following with keen interest the vigor with which Datuk Musa has been promoting the idea of dealing with the problem of drug trafficking on a total war footing. It was a foregone conclusion that the Malaysian deputy prime minister would include this concept in his address to the world body. He /words indistinct/ in a very clear language which has an unmistakable tone of urgency. The drug problem, he said, can no longer be regarded as a social or humanitarian problem, but it must be seen as an issue which threatens the stability, development, security, and survival of states and governments. That is the plain unvarnished truth, and it is Malaysia's belief that the 158 other governments of the world which are also UN members would see the logic as well as the need to embark on more measures, both preventive and punitive, to deal with the drug menace. The UN Charter speaks of its determination to save succeeding generations from exposure to war. But in the perception of Malaysia, its leaders and its people, the drug problem is even worse than a conventional war /word indistinct/ havoc it causes. Malaysia looks forward to the 1987 UN conference on drugs, and meanwhile it will continue to persuade other nations to devote more thought and resources to deal with the evil.

The Malaysian leader also dealt with issues of which Malaysia's stand has been consistent and in harmony with the principles enshrined in the UN Charter. He has placed on record once more Malaysia's support for the Palestinian cause as well as Malaysia's abhorrence of Israeli brutality. The Malaysian stand on Antarctica has been reiterated. Malaysia, while being appreciative of what the Antarctic treaty signatories have achieved by way of research and exploration, insists that the resources of the icy continent must be regarded as the common heritage of mankind. Otherwise it is Malaysia's perception that the more technologically advanced nations would deplete the resources in a mad scramble for minerals and marine products.

The Malaysian deputy minister's address will be regarded by UN experts as a model of realistic suggestion, fair comment, and an urgent call for action on vital issues.

CSO: 4200/45



MALAYSIA

PAPER LAUDS SAMY VELLU'S PERFORMANCE

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 23 Jul 85 p 24

[Editorial: "Samy Vellu's Outspoken Statement"]

[Text] In the past several years, under Datuk Samy Vellu's leadership, the usually-adaptable political party Malaysian Indian Congress [MIC] has shown great vitality and resilience. It has scored remarkable achievements in striving for rights and interests of the Indian community, which has won general praise of Indian society and attracted widespread attention of other nationalities and political circles.

A political party which in the past used to adopt a pessimistic attitude toward basic human rights, engage in bickerings and fisticuffs during their assemblies and be the laughingstock of the public has now emerged in our political arena in an outstanding and respected public image.

MIC President Datuk Samy Vellu is also a member of our cabinet. Like other leaders of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] and Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia [GERAKAN] in dealing with problems of basic human rights of various nationalities, he may be faced with feelings of pain or embarrassment which are hard to mention. On this score, however, Samy Vellu is relatively vigorous and daring in confronting National Front leaders and other communities.

Just think. How is it that a weak and incompetent leader, who is devoid of a sense of responsibility toward country and people, dares to criticize certain policies of a government of which he is a part, particularly problems concerning language education and the employment and promotion of functionaries? Datuk Samy Vellu has done precisely that.

We praise him not that he has brought up problems involving other nationalities, but it is because the problems are based on National Front unity and interracial harmony. He said: "It's not that we want to settle scores. We merely demand fair treatment."

Datuk Samy Vellu is one of National Front leaders. As a matter of fact, his criticism toward government policies signifies an initiative of government leaders in making criticisms. To a great extent, this is a commendable self-criticism of national leaders, which theoretically should enjoy the understanding of National Front's top leadership and member parties.

Talking about real political power in our country, the United Malays National Organization [UMNO] has always occupied the leading position. Even so, this party has never held the reins of government single-handedly ever since our country achieved independence. In the early days after independence, the UMNO formed an alliance with the MCA and MIC, and later on it embraced more political parties to form the National Front, an indication that the various nationalities of our nation can share the rights of this big family and that the UMNO is by no means our country's sole institution of political power.

Since National Front member parties are made up of political workers of various nationalities who believe in a common political platform, all their leaders—whether of the UMNO, MCA, GERAKAN or MIC—must first of all respect the National Front spirit and, under this spirit, objectively, calmly and fairly handle problems of basic human rights affecting all nationalities.

At present, Malay, Chinese and Indian communities have differing opinions and demands toward the government. It is evident that all National Front member parties have the responsibility to solve the problems to the best of their ability.

As a matter of fact, the series of problems and irregularities pointed out by Datuk Samy Vellu typically reflect the true feelings of the people in this country. We hope that the National Front leadership will deal with the matter in earnest.

9300

CSO: 4205/35

MALAYSIA

COMMENTARY CALLS FOR SOLUTION OF ECONOMIC PROBLEMS BEFORE ELECTION

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 20 Jul 85 p 2

[Commentary]

[Text] Many people have predicted that a general election may be held toward the end of this year or early next year; however, judging by the present situation, an early election will be disadvantageous to the National Front unless this coalition government can solve several economic and political problems within the coming short months.

We are also convinced that the National Front government will absolutely not force an early election under disadvantageous conditions which will adversely affect its outcome.

At present, problems confronted by the National Front coalition government include the infighting within the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), participation of the Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS) [Sabah United Party] in the National Front and the expansion of the Partai Islam [PAS] in strength, as well as economic problems caused by the recession.

The MCA is a component member of the National Front and a party representing the interests of the Chinese people. Its factional war, which has been dragging for more than a year, not only has crippled the party's strength, but will definitely weaken the party's performance at the coming general election, too--unless it can be resolved in time. This situation will indirectly also affect the National Front's record at the coming election.

However, according to report, Datuk Dr Mahathir, in his capacity as the National Front leader, intends to mediate in the MCA affair. If this were true, it should be regarded as good news.

The PBS applied for membership in the National Front immediately after its election upset victory in Sabah, but its application has not been decided upon so far. If this party continues as an opposition party in its campaigning for the coming general election, this will no doubt be detrimental to the National Front, unless the election in Sabah and Sarawak states can be delayed. The National Front must solve the problem involving PBS's status before election time.

The Partai Islam is at present expanding its wings in Kelanta, Kedah and Trengganu regions in an effort to win the support of Muslims and wrest political power there. In addition, the PAS is also actively wooing Chinese votes, and this power expansion constitutes a threat to the United Malays National Organization [UMNO].

Moreover, if the controversy within the UMNO and the membership withdrawal incident of the Malaysian People's Movement [GERAKAN] cannot be properly handled, their impact on the general election will definitely be felt.

The worldwide economic recession since the beginning of 1979 has had a detrimental impact on our country, particularly the decrease in price of our primary products, which has dealt a terrible blow to our economy. Some corporations' profits have gone from bad to worse, while others have been put in a tight spot and finally gone bankrupt due to failure of turnover of their capital.

For a long period now Malaysia's stock market has been down, and most of the shares have plummeted in price to their lowest level. All this is a reflection that many foreign domestic investors are adopting a pessimistic attitude toward our economy.

Besides, many local businessmen are reported to have remitted their capital to foreign countries for development. This, no doubt, is a big blow to our country. These people have shifted their capital to Singapore, Hong Kong and Australia. On the other hand, a number of foreign investors are losing their confidence in us and reluctant to invest in our country. Under this two-pronged pressure, our economic situation will become more pessimistic than ever before.

In addition, the opposition parties are churning up again the Bumiputra Finance Malaysia's loan scandal and government functionaries are demanding salary increases. If these problems cannot be properly tackled, the effect will be detrimental to the National Front.

The above-mentioned financial and political problems must be solved before the next general election, at least partly, if not entirely. Otherwise, they are bound to affect the National Front's performance in the coming general election.

9300

CSO: 4205/35

MALAYSIA

REACTIONS TO U.S. TEXTILE IMPORTS BILL VIEWED

U.S. Trade Protectionism

Selangor SIN CHEE JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 24 Jul 85 p 24

[Editorial: "The U.S.'s Jenkins Bill"]

[Text] The "Jenkins Bill" is a typical portrayal of U.S. discriminatory attitude and yet another solid proof of the growing trend of U.S. trade protectionism. It aims at strengthening the import control of Asian ready-made garments and textiles in order to safeguard the already well-protected U.S. textile industry.

Tariff protection, plus control on imports, has made U.S. textile industry the most and the longest protected enterprise since the Industrial Revolution. Still, the textile entrepreneurs are not satisfied and want to let more protection. Consequently, they do not mind spending \$500,000 per month to lobby their cause in the U.S. Congress with the view to winning support to this bill.

This bill has two characteristics. First, its spear is directed toward Asian countries and regions, while its door is open to Canada and the European Common Market. Second, countries and regions whose textile exports to America occupy 1.25 percent of the U.S. textile import market are to be "classified" as "principal textile suppliers" and subjected to special restrictions.

According to the provisions of this bill, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, South Korea, India and Pakistan would be greatly affected. Based on various statistics, Indonesia's textile export to the United States would be reduced by 89 percent, Hong Kong by 83 percent, Thailand by 70 percent; Taiwan's foreign exchange income would be reduced by \$1 billion per year, South Korea by \$700 million, China by \$500 million and the Philippines by \$80 million. Even other Asian countries which do not qualify as "principal textile suppliers," such as Malaysia, Bengala and Sri Lanka, may also be considerably affected.



Precisely because of the markedly discriminatory, protectionist connotation of this bill, the developing countries have expressed serious censure in writing. For instance, at a General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) board meeting on 5 June, the developing countries issued a joint statement attacking this bill for having violated the principles of the GATT, the agreement on polyfibers and bilateral agreements between the United States and other countries. On 2 July, 28 developing countries and regions also submitted a representation to the U.S. government and congressmen exposing the ill-effects of the bill.

Even if this bill can become law of the land, the loss will outweigh the gain to the United States.

Why so?

First of all, the bill cannot guarantee, as purportedly stipulated in the bill, 36,000 jobs in U.S. ready-garment industry, because this field is rapidly moving toward automation and therefore less and less workers will be hired anyway.

To consider the matter in a concessive way, even if the bill can safeguard so many workers, it will "break the rice bowl" of 58,000 people in the retail business. By comparing the two points, it is clear whether the bill will turn out to be positive or negative.

Secondly, the countries to be adversely affected by the bill, whether through disgruntlement or a steep drop in foreign currency income, will most likely buy less American goods, thereby dealing a blow to U.S. export trade. For instance, 2 years ago when America restricted the import of Chinese textiles and subsequently stopped, delayed and reduced the export of a series of her agricultural produce to China, the Chinese recently let it be known that if the [Jenkins] bill is adopted into a law, it will jeopardize Sino-American trade relations. Also, a well-known Indonesian exporter, the Daya Manungga Company [phonetics], recently called on the Jakarta authorities to retaliate, if necessary, by halting the imports of U.S. cotton.

Probably realizing the seriousness of the situation, four secretaries of the Reagan Administration have requested the Congress not to pass this bill. However, at present this bill has won the support of more than half of the Senators and two-thirds of the House representatives. Unless the situation changes, it seems certain that the Congress will pass the bill.

It is generally reckoned that this is due to the pressure exerted by American textile industrialists on the Reagan Administration, who want the White House to adopt a firm stand in the 23 July talks on Multi-Fibers Agreement by adding more restrictive provisions—which is quite opposite to the standpoint of Western European and developing countries which favor further relaxation of the restrictions.

### Shock to Asian Countries

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 25 Jul 85 p 2

[Commentary: "Jenkins Bill Shocks Asian Countries"]

[Text] America's Jenkins Bill has shocked and infuriated Asian Countries. The first country to launch an attack was China. Although at the time [PRC President] Li Xiannian was making a state visit to the United States, BEIJING REVIEW published an editorial scathingly attacking this protectionist trade bill.

Although this bill has not been passed by the U.S. Congress, its effect on the export trade of Asian countries is considered to be most damaging. There is no doubt that this bill will be passed, because it is already officially known that out of 100 U.S. Senators, 53 have lent support, while 290 out of a total of 435 House representatives have also said "aye" to the bill.

Why is it that the Jenkins Bill can have such a tremendous impact on the trade of Asian countries? It is because this bill is directed at an agreement already signed between the United States and major textile exporting countries. Under this agreement, the exporters will increase their textile exports by about 6 percent per annum, while the American side, through this Jenkins Bill, wants to remedy the loopholes found in the agreement.

Under this bill, Asian countries will suffer a trade loss of billions of U.S. dollars every year. Let us take a look at the following statistics:

1. Taipei estimates that her annual income will be reduced by \$1 billion;  
2. Seoul will suffer a loss of \$700 million; 3. China, \$500 million;  
4. Indonesia, more than \$190 million; 5. Thailand, \$110 million; 6. The Philippines, \$80 million. Although Hong Kong is not willing to divulge the figures officially, it is estimated that her annual income from textile exports will be reduced by 83 percent. Singapore's loss is not small, either, although her textile industry is not fully developed.

From these figures, it is clear that many Asian countries, particularly Hong Kong, has relied tremendously on textile exports as sources of their foreign exchange earnings. They will be greatly affected by the bill.

Why is it that the United States wants to adopt this protectionist trade policy which is detrimental to Asia? Is it a way to adjust the U.S. economic deficit or to retaliate against Japan in the U.S.-Japanese economic cold war? However, this argument does not tally with the recent announcement that the United States would revise her policy toward Asia. Henceforth, according to the said announcement, her Asian policy would be based on rendering aid in trade. However, the United States wants to adopt a protectionist trade policy in dealing with Asian countries after all. This is really queer beyond imagination.

In fact, this measure will not necessarily bring full benefit to the United States herself. On a long-range view, if the United States wants to relinquish her Asian friends and allies, well, we have nothing to say. However, if she still regards Asian countries as a powerful force in her war of rivalry against the Soviet Union, then she should reconsider this Jenkins Bill again and again.

The Jenkins Bill has already angered Asian countries and evoked their reactions. Apart from China's vehement criticism, the ASEAN countries will also lodge a protest to be spearheaded by the Philippines. Taiwan and Seoul have reached a strategy on how to handle this problem. Hong Kong is at present busy with correspondence tactics in order to get local support, while Thailand has submitted a memorandum addressed to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to encourage the U.S. government to oppose this bill. Indonesia is vigorously pushing a movement launched by a number of companies, proposing the suspension of U.S. cotton imports by way of retaliation.

A trade war between Asian countries and the United States may explode any moment.

9300

CSO: 4205/35

MALAYSIA

ACTION DEMANDED AGAINST 'PROTECTORS' OF IMMIGRANTS

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 19 Jul 85 p 3

[Text] Lim Kit Siang, leader of opposition in Parliament and concurrently secretary general of the Democratic Action Party (DAP), today called on the Ministry of Home Affairs to take firm action against Malaysian citizens who are aiding and protecting Indonesian illegal immigrants.

He stressed that without those "protectors" it would be impossible for our country to have such large numbers of illegal immigrants.

At a press conference today, Lim Kit Siang pointed out that Deputy Home Minister Radzi Ahmad had told Parliament that the government would take strong measures against all illegal immigrants, irrespective of nationality or religious belief.

Lim believes that the government's relevant promises are hollow, as Malaysian citizens can see with their own eyes the authorities' impotence in dealing with Indonesian illegal immigrants.

Citing the home minister's remark that last year the government deported 7,330 Indonesian illegals, Lim indicated that the figure represents but 1 percent of the total of Indonesian illegal immigrants throughout Malaysia. Lim also quoted the Indonesian foreign minister as having told Indonesian Parliament that 500,000 Indonesians have entered Malaysia illegally. According to his estimate, the total number of Indonesian illegals may reach as high as 800,000 to 1 million.

Lim Kit Siang pointed out that without assistance, support and protection of Malaysians, including certain government officials, it would be impossible for so many Indonesians to enter and live in our country in an illegal way.

He disclosed that in Parliament yesterday he already told the deputy home minister how a local chief in a certain village renders assistance for Indonesian illegals to stay in our country. He said he would submit evidence to the deputy home minister.

On the other hand, Lim Kit Siang indicated that his party would challenge in court Deputy Home Minister Ahmad who, in a statement yesterday, said that under the 1985 Dangerous Drugs (Special Precautionary Measures) Act, the minister of home affairs has no authority to release or detain drug criminals but must follow the recommendations of a consultative commission.



MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

DEPUTY PREMIER DISCUSSES ANTARCTICA, CAMBODIA--Malaysia has called for a special UN committee to be set up to consider the status of Antarctica. The deputy prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, told the General Assembly that the committee should look at the relationship between the Antarctic Treaty system and the UN system. This is to reconcile the interest which the international community has in Antarctica. He pointed out that the Antarctica was of enormous scientific interest and possesses rich marine and potential mineral resources. The question was how should such a region be managed in the best interest of mankind. Datuk Musa stressed that Malaysia was not trying to confront treaty parties or destroy what they had achieved but to build upon what they had created. Referring to Kampuchea, Datuk Musa appealed to the UN General Assembly to keep attention on the war-torn country for as long as it takes to get Vietnam to withdraw its troops. He pointed out that Vietnam continued to occupy Kampuchea in defiance of the will of the international community. Although 7 years had passed, the assembly must show its stamina would last as long as necessary to ensure that peace, freedom, and self-determination return to the Kampuchean people. In a brief interview before his speech, Datuk Musa expressed disappointment that Malaysia's proposal for proximity talks among the warring parties in Kampuchea had not gotten off the ground. He said Malaysia and other members of ASEAN would keep contact with Vietnam and the resistance groups in the hope of resolving the issue. /Text/ /Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Oct 85/

DEPUTY MINISTER ON ASEAN TIES--ASEAN should be alert to new tactics employed by certain foreign powers to disrupt its unity. The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Kadir Sheikh Fadzir, says ASEAN member nations should realize that such powers are unhappy over the good relations existing among them. He was commenting on a statement by the Philippines Foreign Minister that there were foreign powers out to create a rift between Malaysia and the Philippines over recent events in different parts of the country. Mr Kadir reiterated Malaysia's intention to have close relations with all its ASEAN partners. He pointed out that the foreign powers were restless and envious of Malaysia's close ties with Islamic and Third World nations. /Text/ /Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Oct 85/

LEADERS GREET GDR COUNTERPARTS--His majesty the king has sent a congratulatory message to Mr Erich Honecker, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the country's national day today. The



prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, has also sent a similar message to Mr Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers. In his message to the foreign minister, Mr Oskar Fischer, the foreign minister, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, hoped that the existing friendly relations and close cooperation between the two countries will be further strengthened in the years to come.  
/Text/ /Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Oct 85/

CSO: 4200/45

PHILIPPINES

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE MEETS IN MINDANAO

Quezon City VERITAS in English 22 Sep 85 p 8

[Article by Caroline O. Arguillas]

[Text] Against a backdrop of a raging insurgency war, labor unrest and general economic malaise, some 160 delegates from at least 20 countries meet in Mindanao to discuss the Philippine situation.

The delegates are attending the ongoing International Solidarity Conference on the Philippines which aims "to establish and strengthen solidarity linkages among peoples, countries, agencies, groups, sectors and individuals in order to mobilize the broadest international support for the struggle of the Filipino people for liberation."

There could not have been a more appropriate site for the conference, Mindanao, where 60 percent of the total AFP forces are deployed and where at least 20 guerilla fronts of the New People's Army currently operate and where several active fronts of the Moro National Liberation Front are also waging their own war.

Among the participants are 92 foreign delegates from a Canadian farm workers' group, two Australians from the Asian Workers' Link and representatives from the Japanese Movement for Peace and Reform, American Christian Coalition for Human Rights in the Philippines, the Malayan People's Socialist Party, the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tanzania and Philippine support groups in 25 countries.

The conference proper, now being held in Talomo, Davao City, a few meters from where residents had earlier dug foxholes, runs until Sept 20 and will culminate in an international protest this Saturday.

Said a conference observer: "You can call Davao City the 'Land of the Brave.' Imagine holding an international conference of this nature in a city frequently referred to as a war zone? I salute the delegates."

Despite earlier reports that a certain group was out to disrupt the conference, it opened as scheduled on Sept 16. Fr Rodolfo Galenzoga, Chairperson of the Preparatory Committee in his welcome address thanked the delegates for their "shared commitment for our people's struggle."

Senator Lorenzo Tanada, 87-year-old chairman of BAYAN delivered his keynote address through son Roberto. Tanada stressed the need to organize and unite against the repressive regime.

Ms Ruth Harris, chairperson of the United States Church Coalition for Human Rights in the Philippines gave the response on behalf of the international community. Harris said that solidarity means that "all of us become a part of the historical movement to end suffering from injustice everywhere--to stand with those who are oppressed, to be beside them in the struggle, to fight with them, not for them."

While the torches burned, the delegates who went on exposure and fact-finding trips to the different areas in Mindanao last Sept 10 to 14, presented symbols signifying the struggle of the people in the areas they visited. Some delivered poems and songs.

Those who went on an exposure trip in Davao City acted out a human barricade with someone carrying the Philippine flag, later being "shot dead." Another group member picked the flag and went on with their struggle. The group who went to Digos said they wanted to bring a live carabao but since it was physically impossible, they brought a wooden sculpture of the carabao instead.

Those who went to Cotabato presented a rock and an apple, the letter symbolizing the extent of multinational incursion in the area; the Marawi group presented a placemat with seven colors, the speaker explaining all seven colors and its symbolisms, while the group who went to North Cotabato presented a piece of a bullet-riddled bamboo, part of the house riddled with bullets by soldiers, ending in the massacre of an entire family.

But as the foreign delegates discussed Philippine issues, protest groups in Mindanao finalized plans for a province-wide Welgang Bayan which has proven effective in the past.

Economic activities are expected to ground to a halt on Sept 23 and 24 as the Welga gets underway, the fifth in 11 months. About 90,000 workers are also expected to stage a two-day walkout on Sept 19 and 20, the fourth to occur this year in a land whose natural resources are effectively controlled by multinationals and transnationals.

But it is also in Mindanao where the tides of rising protest have begun to be more deeply felt.

CSO: 4200/27

PHILIPPINES

MARCOS SAYS OPPOSITION, NPA, NAMFREL FORMING 'MIDDLE FORCE'

HK130347 Hong Kong AFP in English 0331 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Manila, Sep 13 (AFP)--President Ferdinand Marcos has said his ruling party will trounce the opposition with a 90 percent majority in upcoming local and presidential polls, the presidential palace said today.

Mr Marcos, presiding at yesterday's caucus of the New Society Movement (KBL) party, also accused opposition parties of plotting with communist rebels and the government election watchdog's independent citizens arm to disrupt the polls to their mutual advantage.

"The opposition will be lucky if they get 10 percent of the vote...unless they start organizing, which will take at least one year," a palace statement quoted him as saying.

The caucus rejected a proposal to hold snap presidential elections this year, but noted Mr Marcos' prerogative to call one any time. Local government polls are scheduled in May 1986 and presidential polls in 1987.

Mr Marcos, in power for 20 years, has said he will seek another six-year term in 1987. The KBL also controls a majority of the local executive posts.

He charged that opposition parties planned to organize a "middle force" of New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas, armed men disguised as military men, and the National Citizen's Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel) to ensure that his opponents won.

After the failure of its armed campaign to enforce a boycott of the May 1984 general elections, the NPA has indicated it will support candidates in the coming local government polls.

Namfrel, a business and church-backed coalition of 80 organizations which claims one million members, acted as the citizen's arm of the commission on elections last year.

The presence of Namfrel poll watchers in last year's general elections thwarted poll fraud which was widely believed to have helped the opposition grab a third of the contested national assembly seats, according to observers.

Namfrel Chairman Jose Concepcion yesterday denied the KBL's charge that it was favoring opposition bets, and denounced the government for allegedly engaging in a smear campaign against the Namfrel so it would not be accredited to guard the coming polls.

PHILIPPINES

REACTION TO MARCOS, PRELATE'S RECONCILIATION

VERITAS: 'Marcos Holds Key'

Quezon City VERITAS in English 22 Sep 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Reconciliation: For Show or for Real?"]

[Text] Was it for show or for real? Was it a pastoral embrace demanded by a liturgical function or was it a genuine coming together of two important personages sincerely desirous of letting bygones be bygones?

These are only a few of the questions being asked by Philippine watchers in the wake of that celebrated kiss of peace between President Marcos and Jaime L. Cardinal Sin during the open air Mass at the Luneta Wednesday last week.

Cardinal Sin, in his homily called for reconciliation. For his part, the President, in his talk after the Mass, repeatedly stressed the need for unity and peace, going so far as to extend an invitation to the insurgents in the mountains to come down and talk.

Does this augur an end to the polarizations that rend the country today? Does this mean that, at long last, the walls of division can be broken down and understanding and friendship can now become a glorious reality?

We cannot, of course, speak for President Marcos. But Veritas did speak to His Eminence the day after the Mass. And this was what he said: "All these years, I have been proposing reconciliation. Even right after Ninoy Aquino was killed, I said that we should reconcile or else we would perish as a nation. But all my efforts in this direction met no response."

That was why, he went on, when he received the invitation to say Mass at Rizal Park last Wednesday, he was beside himself with joy. He saw it as a positive step, as a sign that President Marcos, after years of refusing to heed all calls for reconciliation, was hopefully beginning to relent.

Said the prelate: "Do you know what I was reminded of when I got the invitation? I was reminded of the Gospel passage (Matthew, 5:23-24) which goes this way: 'So if you are about to offer your gift to God at the altar and there you remember that your brother has something against



you, leave your gift there in front of the altar and go at once to make peace with your brother, then come back and offer your gift to God."

The President, it must be remembered, did not have to ask the Cardinal to be the main celebrant at the Mass. The archbishop, after all, has been the most outspoken critic of the regime's policies. There was, of course, never anything personal in the criticisms, but the President has been, on several occasions, sufficiently irritated to accuse the prelate of violating the principle of separation of Church and State and even of fomenting revolution.

How, then, could the invitation be interpreted? "There was only one way of looking at it," Cardinal Sin told Veritas. "On his birthday, the President was preparing to go to the altar with his gift to God. Then he remembered that his brothers had something against him, so he decided to do something about it. Since I speak for those brothers he asked me to say the Mass."

There is no question that the kiss of peace, immortalized for posterity by extensive print and television coverage, and substantiated by glowing rhetoric by both leaders, constitutes a benchmark in our people's troubled search for unity. The thought that must pre-occupy all thinking Filipinos in that event's aftermath is: how can the spirit of reconciliation now be translated into concrete action so that it becomes a beautiful reality?

No one will dispute the contention that President Marcos holds the key. For it is he who is in power, he who can order the lines of communication open, he who can cut the cordon sanitaire that has all these years insulated him from hearing the yearnings and aspirations of the people whom he leads.

If there is to be a dialogue, then he must emerge from his self-imposed isolation in Malacanang. From the olympian heights where he sits, he must bend down and cock an ear to listen to the people's gripes. For reconciliation is a two-way street. The two parties must meet half-way. It cannot be attained by the imposition of unreasonable demands by either party or by the abject surrender of one party to the other.

Reconciliation is not achieved simply because the President announces to the world that he is ready to reconcile. Neither does it become a reality just because the opposition demands the release of political prisoners, the abolition of Amendment 6, the holding of free elections and guaranteeing that justice be done in the Aquino murder trial.

Because the wounds have festered for so long, they cannot be healed overnight. Reconciliation is something that must be worked for by both parties, with sincerity and humility and with a willingness to compromise.

The setting up of a national reconciliation council, as first proposed by Cardinal Sin two years ago and now endorsed, with slight modifications, by former President Diosdado Macapagal, is worth considering. Maybe the proposals as they now stand require fine-tuning. Or maybe some other people

may have other ideas on how to reach the elusive goal we all desire. There are so many good and creative minds in this country. Surely some of them can come up with something that is both feasible and viable.

We repeat: If reconciliation is to be possible, something more concrete than mere lip-service is imperative. Since it is in the area of human rights where the irritants come from, then it is here where Mr Marcos must do some yielding. If he does not, then the sincerity of his reconciliation initiative would be suspect, and all attempts at building bridges of amity and concord would be an exercise in futility.

For their part, the opposition should be satisfied with small gains in the beginning. To demand too much too soon would only reactivate presidential hubris and render all efforts naught. They should remember that the journey of a thousand miles starts with a single step.

And that step, thank God, has already been taken.

#### Further Reaction

Quezon City VERITAS in English 22 Sep 85 p 14

[Article: "The Embrace of Sin"; "When the President was Hugged by his Constant Arch-critic, People Wondered What it Really Meant"]

[Text] The widow of the man murdered two years ago while offering reconciliation commented on the now famous embrace between Jaime Cardinal Sin and President Marcos by joking: "I'm not prepared to embrace either Imelda or Marcos."

In an interview with Veritas, Mrs Cory Aquino said: "Ninoy precisely came home seeking peace and reconciliation. He came home to have a one-on-one dialogue with Mr Marcos. Instead he was shot upon his arrival."

These remarks came as an offshoot of the Presidential birthday rites last Sept 11 when television viewers were jolted from their seats when they saw on their screens the Cardinal embracing the President on the occasion of the latter's 68th birthday, and leading a chorus of mabuhays! addressed to the First Couple.

It was a move described as an offer of "reconciliation" by the Cardinal who is usually biting, if not venomous, in his criticism of the Marcos administration.

According to Mrs Aquino, the president has yet to prove to her that he truly seeks reconciliation. Said she: "I have not seen any signs. I am waiting for a show of sincerity from the president."

She narrated that the day after she arrived from Boston after the former senator was shot, newspaper reports carried news that "Mr Marcos said he would send me a letter expressing his sympathy. I said he could best show his sympathy if he would release all political prisoners."

"It is time to reiterate my call."

And what if the President asks for a dialogue as a move toward reconciliation? Mrs Aquino answered by repeating her stand that "I'm not prepared to talk to him but maybe the leaders of the opposition could."

How does she feel about the Cardinal's attempt to bridge the gap between President Marcos and the opposition, not to mention with himself?

"The cardinal is the head of the flock in Metro Manila. It is only christian of him to extend his message of peace to both opposition and KBL."

She added: "I am not sure that by praying for Mr Marcos, the Cardinal was helping not only Marcos but also us."

That famous embrace has sparked a controversy leading to questions of Cardinal Sin's place in Philippine society and politics. Reactions to his gesture were varied, ranging from the outright angry to the merely bewildered, more often than not the latter.

Columnist Armando Malay voiced this in a recent column in Malaya: "To me, the Cardinal is always living in half-way houses. Either a man is good and therefore you love him or support him; or a man is bad and therefore you hate him and fight him. A half-truth, when you come down to it, is a lie. And when people are not free, you either give all-out support to their struggle to get back their freedom or you don't..."

Malay continued: "I know that Cardinal Sin stands in a delicate position, but if he cannot state his position clearly in the life-and-death struggle of democracy being witnessed today in the country, maybe he should jump from the tight rope and just keep to his office."

A Daily Express columnist whose loyalties reportedly lie with the government likewise aired his confusion. Teodoro Valencia wrote of the event: "That picture of Cardinal Sin and President Marcos in an embrace during the Quirino Grandstand Mass on Sept 11 is eloquent journalism. The only trouble is that they have forgiven each other so many times before that one is moved to ask if this one is "for real" or just one of those things."

Adrian Cristobal, sometime presidential spokesman, saw a different view of the event. According to Cristobal in a column in the Bulletin Today, the Cardinal's gesture proved to him that "his (the Cardinal's) criticisms were never meant to be political in the strictest sense.

Cristobal drew attention to the vast influence the Catholic Church has on the country. Notwithstanding the separation of church and state, "as a prince of the Philippine church, therefore, Cardinal Sin may not shy away from the throbbing issues of public life, even at the risk of being 'political'," said he.

"Still," Cristobal continued, "the Cardinal's well-wishes by the very fact that it was noted as possibly gratuitous--he did not have to say 'Mabuhay!' and still perform his religious office--cannot be taken as insignificant."

As to the sincerity behind both offers of reconciliation, Cristobal maintained that "reconciliation is never an impossibility among people who continue to speak to one another, whatever the distance of political premises. It is when moral premises diverge that reconciliation may be said to be difficult, if not impossible, of attainment."

From Business Day, former press secretary Francisco Tatad viewed the controversial embrace as a "pastoral" one, not a political one. Said he: "...their meeting was no different from the meeting between Moses and the Pharaoh of Egypt, between Isaiah and the King of Judah, between Christ and the Governor of the Roman Empire."

However, Tatad questioned the offer of sincerity, specially in the light of the President's statements that he had been hearing "voices" compelling him to stay on.

Reconciliation, Tatad noted, "has a chance if Mr Marcos would recognize that he has failed, and that there is a need for a new leadership to preside over the national recovery and attend to the insurgency problem."

He observed that the true meaning of reconciliation meant "accusing oneself of one's faults, showing real sorrow for them, doing penance and amending one's life by doing reparation to those whom one has wronged, and by restituting whatever one has unrightfully taken away from others. Unless one is willing to look at it this way, reconciliation will fail because it will mean nothing but words, without any meaning." --JBC

#### MALAYA Publisher Defends Sin

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 18 Sep 85 p 4

[Commentary by Jose G. Burgos, Jr, Publisher: "What's the Cardinal's Sin?"]

[Text] What has Cardinal Sin done and why are they saying those mean things against him behind his back?

It seems that the Manila Archbishop has been getting a lot of flak for simply doing his duty as a man of God and a prince of the Church: Seek out the sinners and bring them back to the fold of Christian (Catholic) graces.

So, what's wrong with that?

Critics of Sin feel that he had betrayed the people (should we spell that "oppositionists"?) by allowing himself to be used as a "tool" of the Marcos dictatorship.



And what are--or were--Sin's sins? 1) celebrating mass on the occasion of President Marcos' birthday last Sept 11 at the Rizal Park; 2) toasting the celebrant with best wishes for a longer life--and the respect of the Filipino people whom Mr Marcos has ruled through deceit and denial over the past 20 years; 3) sounding out a call for national reconciliation and unity; and 4) hugging the Chief Executive after the rites.

They would rather that Cardinal Sin be consistent with his old stance: Lay off Marcos and his cronies. And let the devil do the rest.

Personally, I see nothing inconsistent about anything the good Cardinal has said or done. A priest--and every Christian layman for that matter--does not confine himself to being Christ-like with just his own flock. Christian love and compassion transcends barriers, persuasions, personalities and ideologies. If he must follow the Christian doctrine, he must do so for all--sinners and saints alike. In fact, his services are needed most among the fallen ones.

Put it in another light, a priest celebrating mass cannot deny the sacrament of Holy Eucharist to a parishioner even if he is patently mentally deranged. No one can plumb the inner recesses of a man's mental faculty at any given time. A confirmed mental patient even with his dirty, smelly garments could be as mentally alert and stable as anyone, even if flittingly, at any time and a priest banks on this at the moment he offers the holy host to any member of the laity during communion.

In short, everyone is worthy to receive Christ at any time to anyone--whether he is sick in the head or not. It's a chance the priest holds on.

Cardinal Sin exactly did just that last Sept 11 at the Rizal Park.

MR. & MS. Columnist Skeptical

Makati MR. & MS. in English 20-26 Sep 85 pp 36, 37

[Commentary by Maximo V. Soliven: "A Rendezvous in Paris"]

[Excerpt] My friends in journalistic and diplomatic circles here are agog over the front-page photograph last Thursday (Sept 12) of his eminence, Jaime Cardinal Sin and President Marcos almost in each other's arms. The photo, published in the "International Herald Tribune" (which is edited here in Paris and simultaneously printed in London, Zurich, The Hague, Marseille, Hong Kong and Singapore) was captioned: "Marcos, Cardinal Reconciled."

One French businessman with a Gallic and mischievous twinkle in eye, asked me in a Boulevard Raspail bistro whether Marcos had made a large donation to the Church.



I had to patiently explain that you no longer buy Cardinals like they used to buy indulgences in the Middle Ages (not even Cardinal Vidal) and ventured to offer the pious explanation that "there is more joy in heaven at one sinner doing penance than in a hundred just men."

Of course, I'm not sure at all that Mr Marcos did any kind of penance, or whether, like the Christian-hater and fanatic, Saul, who was struck blind by lightning and heard the voice of Jesus on the Road to Damascus, he was moved to remorse and became as devout as the Apostle St Paul. To my imperfect knowledge, our President was either on the way to the bank or to his study to sign more Preventive Detention Actions (PDAs) or overwhelm the Batasan with more Presidential Decrees.

The newspaper blurb described Cardinal Sin as Marcos' "strongest Roman Catholic Church critic" and the naughty Reuters picture depicted His Eminence smiling "after embracing at a Mass in observance of Mr Marcos' 68th birthday." It quoted the Cardinal as saying that the meeting would open "a new horizon of harmony."

Believe it or not, I fervently pray this will prove true. But I'm afraid it may turn out like the Lateran Treaty, signed by the late Pope Pius XII with the Italian Dictator Benito Mussolini at Locarno. God for the Fascists, and bad for the Church.

CSO: 4200/27

PHILIPPINES

TOLENTINO CALLS FOR 'NEW PRESIDENT,' CONSTITUTION

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 20 Sep 85 pp 1, 6

[Article by Ben Evardone]

[Text] Maverick Manila MP Arturo M. Tolentino, accusing President Marcos of "tampering" with the Constitution, yesterday said a new President is needed to draft a Constitution that will really serve the interest of the people.

In his speech at the Law Day celebration of the Philippine Lawyers' Association, Tolentino, a Constitutional law expert, said the history of Constitutional law in the country "shows that we have made changes in the fundamental law to accommodate the desire of the current national political leader."

This, he said, resulted in the creation of "legal monstrosities in the Constitution to serve personal ends too often already," he said.

Though admitting the need to amend the Constitution to "cleanse it of unwholesome provisions and attain only the people's welfare," Tolentino, however, said this should be done under a different administration.

In the same forum, Tolentino rejected the idea of a new Constitutional amendment which would allow an incumbent President to seek re-election before the expiration of his term.

"Obviously," he said, "this would be another provision in the Constitution which has no public or general benefit to achieve but simply would accommodate the political ambition of the incumbent President."

Tolentino, who was sacked last April as Foreign Minister for his critical views on the President, cited the Constitutional Amendments giving the President immunity from suit, Amendment No 6, and the transitory provisions introduced by the 1971 Constitutional Convention allowing Mr Marcos to remain in office beyond his constitutional term.

He said the Constitutional Convention made the President executive, military commander and legislator rolled into one through the transitory provisions.

"This authority was vested in President Marcos personally without Constitutional limit as to the duration," the maverick KBL solon said.

Tolentino, however, contended that 1973 Constitution was "not validly ratified in a plebiscite."

"It was proclaimed by President Marcos as in force effective Jan 17, 1972 on the basis of a so-called citizens' vote," he said.

He said both Amendment No 6, which empowers the President to legislate and the immunity from suit provision, were "smuggled into the Constitution through the use of bloc voting."

It will be recalled that 1976 and the 1981 amendments, which included the Amendment 6, the immunity provision, the change from parliamentary to presidential system of government and the election of Batasan Pambansa, were presented to the people in one package.

Tolentino said "If the various amendments in the 1976 and 1981 plebiscites had been voted individually, I am sure Amendment 6 and the immunity from suit clause would have been rejected by the Filipino people."

The Manila lawmaker also mentioned the 1941 amendment which changed the six-year term of the president to a four-year term with one re-election and provided that nobody could serve more than 8 years.

He said this provision accommodated the desire of the late President Manuel L. Quezon to serve beyond the six-year term to which he had been elected in 1935.

"This was the first tampering with the Constitution for personal ends," he said.

He said the second tampering with the Constitution was when Quezon agreed to allow the United States to retain its military bases here after independence in exchange for a resolution of the US Congress which allowed Quezon to stay in office beyond the Nov 15, 1943 Constitutional limit.

CSO: 4200/27

PHILIPPINES

EDUCATION MINISTER CHARGED WITH GRAFT, CORRUPTION

HK141052 Hong Kong AFP in English 0909 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Manila, Sep 14 (AFP)--A businessman has filed charges of graft and corruption against Philippine Education Minister Jaime Laya, a newspaper said here today.

The complaint was filed yesterday before the National Ombudsman's office, which is to decide whether there is a basis for elevating the charges to a special court, the newspaper BULLETIN [as received] said.

Businessman Antonio Villanueva accused the cabinet minister of appointing a close relative to the Philippine Public School Teachers Association (PPSTA).

He charged that the appointee interfered in the group's business dealings with his two companies, allegedly on Mr Laya's instructions, the daily said.

The complainant alleged that the relative stopped the PPSTA from paying money owed to Mr Villanueva's firm, one of 40 enterprises supplying teachers with merchandise payable in three years on easy terms, the BULLETIN said.

Mr Villanueva reportedly said that "the act of designating a very close relative and the act of causing injury to any party are clear acts of violations of the provisions of the anti-graft and corruption practices act."

Mr Laya could not be reached for comment today. The ombudsman's office is closed for the weekend.

CSO: 4200/5

PHILIPPINES

## COMELEC TO COMPUTERIZE POLLS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 20 Sep 85 p 12

[Text]

The Commission on Elections began implementing yesterday its plan to computerize to ensure effective supervision of the polls and speedy transmission of election results.

Chairman Victorino Savellana said the Comelec is seriously considering the use of computer machines to enable it to provide the public advanced and accurate voting results.

He said speedy dissemination of results will neutralize attempts to tamper with election returns on which the official canvass of votes is based.

The Comelec chief cited the need to inform the people about the voting trends as early as possible and avoid post-election tension.

He underscored the necessity for the Comelec to maintain com-

munication links with various field officials and personnel during the election so that it can keep track of developments in any area and act immediately on urgent problems that may arise.

In a meeting with Comelec officials yesterday, the IBM and Asia High Tech presented proposals for a more sophisticated system for Comelec use.

Savellana said the workability and efficiency of the proposed system should first be demonstrated before the Comelec will recommend its adoption.

He said it would be a waste of people's money if the system later turns out defective.

Savellana said it would be disastrous for the poll body to experiment on such a vital matter as its communication system.

CSO: 4200/33



PHILIPPINES

STATEHOOD MOVEMENT URGES CPP LEGALIZATION

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Sep 85 p 5

[Article by E.T. Suarez]

[Text]

The Philippine Statehood USA Movement, seeking to make the Philippines the 51st state of the United States, battled yesterday for the legalization of the Communist Party of the Philippines and its registration with the Commission on Elections as a political party.

Ted C. Sanial Jr., director general of the movement, said the legalization of CPP could pave the way for its participation in the parliamentary struggle and completely abandon the violent means to gain political power.

Sanial said in the parliamentary governments in the western world, members of com-

munist parties who win in the elections share in the responsibility of running the government.

"The CPP and the statehood movement differ only in ideological beliefs and in the means of attaining their goals," Sanial said. "Otherwise, we share one thing in common and that is the ideal of possibly providing the Filipines a better quality of life."

As this developed, the movement criticized former Senator Lorenzo M. Tañada, the grand old man of the opposition and chairman of Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (BAYAN) for openly

advocating the inevitability of a revolution as the only alternative to the impeachment move which failed to make headway in the Batasang Pambansa.

The movement said Tañada should not forget the lessons of the bloody conflicts in Lebanon, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Kampuchea which cost the lives of so many.

Sanial expressed the hope that Tañada was only misquoted because if the statement referred to really came from Tañada, "it is plain demagoguery that only inflames the minds of the young to the romance of a revolution which is dangerous."

PHILIPPINES

OPPOSITION RALLYISTS TELL RAMOS AFP LOSING PEOPLE'S SUPPORT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 23 Sep 85 p 5

[Text]

The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) is losing in its efforts to win the support of the people.

To correct it, the AFP should develop closer rapport with the people and it should be the "armed forces of the people" by carrying out its day-to-day activities in accordance with its mandate.

Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, acting AFP chief of staff and PC-INP chief, was told of this during a meeting with leaders of demonstrators protesting the declaration of martial law 13 years ago.

The leaders who met with Ramos at the Camp Aguinaldo conference room yesterday were MPs Jaime Ferrer,

Augusto Sanchez, Douglas Cagan, Ignacio Tan-junta, and Mel Lopez, former Constitutional Convention Delegate Teofisto Guingona and lawyer Joey Lina.

Ramos, in response, told the leaders of the demonstrators that the Armed Forces is pursuing three objectives. These are enhancing the faith and confidence of the people, upgrading the morale of the men and women in uniform, and improving the AFP's operational effectiveness.

Ramos pointed out that majority of the AFP members are being subjected to the "hate campaign" of elements out to destabilize the government.

CSO: 4200/33

PHILIPPINES

MUSLIM GROUP CALLS FOR TALKS TO AVERT OFFENSIVE

HK160150 Hong Kong AFP in English 0537 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Manila, Sept 14 (AFP)--A Moslem group has called on President Ferdinand Marcos to resume ceasefire talks with Moslem rebels to avert a planned major guerilla offensive in the south, press reports here said today.

Muslim Association of the Philippines chairman Saidamen Pangarungan told a forum at a state-run university here yesterday that three major Moslem guerilla factions wanted to resume talks with the government, the reports said.

An Arab nations-backed ceasefire agreement was signed in Libya in 1976 by the Philippine Government and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), which had been fighting for a separate Moslem state in the southern Philippines.

But the MNLF later accused Mr Marcos of violating the agreement, which called for autonomy for two Moslem-populated regions of the major island of Mindanao, and fighting resumed shortly afterwards.

Conservative estimates place the death toll in the conflict so far at 60,000.

Mr Pangarungan reportedly said that two of the three MNLF factions and the Bangsa Moro Liberation Organization (MBLO) planned a major offensive by the yearend if the Tripoli accord was not implemented.

He warned that continued government indifference to the Moslem bodies' demands could result in them reverting to their original goal of secession.

Only the faction of exiled MNLF chairman Nur Misuari maintained its separatist stand since the ceasefire agreement in Libya.

Mr Pangarungan reportedly warned that the new offensive could further strain the resources of the 200,000-strong Philippine armed forces, which are tied down by a fast-growing rebellion by the communist New People's Army.

There was no immediate reaction from the presidential palace.

However, Moslem Affairs Minister Simeon Datumanong said Thursday that the government would negotiate only if the MNLF factions closed ranks.

Mr Pangarungan said that Mr Marcos could unilaterally implement three provisions of the agreement without consulting the MNLF, the reports said.

These include the appointment of a Moslem justice to the Supreme Court and the lower courts, the grant of taxation and legislative powers to the autonomous governments, freedom of movement and freedom from arrest without due cause, and the return of all refugees from the Malaysian state of Sabah.

The reports quoted the Moslem leader as saying the autonomist factions were willing to negotiate other demands, which included the creation of a Moslem security force, representation in the national government, and administrative, financial and economic systems for the autonomous regions.

Mr Pangarungan could not be reached for comment today.

CSO: 4200/5

PHILIPPINES

CAGAYAN OFFICIALS URGE GOVERNOR TO ASK FOR MORE TROOPS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 23 Sep 85 p 13

[Article by Pete Mabazza]

[Text]

**PAMPLONA,**  
Cagayan — Gov. Justiniano P. Cortes was asked yesterday to get the help of President Marcos and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile so guerrilla-trained army scout rangers could be dispatched immediately to this town to drive away the New People's Army (NPA) rebels here.

Local officials and residents told Cortes during a dialogue here that the people could no longer till their farms because of the killings, kidnappings and tortures committed by the suspected NPA rebels.

Cortes was told that the residents in remote barangays here are being forced to pay progressive taxes, run errands as "paan bilis" and participate in their teach-ins with rebels.

Farmers said they have evacuated to safer

places in the poblacion and neighboring towns to flee from NPA atrocities.

Among the latest victims of the rebels was barangay captain Benjamin Sirihan of Barangay Casitan, here.

Sirihan's wife narrated that her husband was dragged out of their house last week despite her pleadings and cries for mercy. She said that the rebels who kidnaped her husband also robbed them of P4,500.

The relatives of kidnap victims — Coding Alilam and Piring Semana — both residents of Barangay Masi, also appealed to the NPAs to release the two as they are the only breadwinners of the family.

Bittug Tiri and Pol Tayawan, also of Barangay Masi, told *Bulletin*

Today that the rebels ransacked their sari-sari stores last week.

The rebels ran away with all their goods, Tiri and Tayawan said.

Cortes vowed to secure the help of President Marcos and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to provide more troops to Pamplona.

He urged the residents however, to stand on their grounds and not to give any inch of their territory to the rebels.

Mayer Alfegundo Cayson said the Sangguniang Bayan of Pamplona has approved a resolution asking Brig. Gen. Alexander Felix, Regional Unified Command chief, to assign army soldiers to assist the local PC/ITP men.

He said, however, that he has not received any word on the request.



PHILIPPINES

BALWEG BROTHER ANNOUNCES ABRA GOVERNOR BID

Quezon City VERITAS in English 15 Sep 85 p 16

[Article by Kit Tolentino, correspondent: "Mt. Province--A Politician Named Balweg"; "Should Peaceful Attempts at Seeking Change Fail, Will Another Balweg Join the Radical Left?"]

[Text]

**W**ILL another Balweg join the radical movement if he despairs in the moderate means of seeking change and development?

Professor Bienvenido Balweg has a ready, gentle handshake and a faint smile for new acquaintances typical of an earnest politician. Small and lean-framed, he arrived for the interview driving a 1973 model Toyota Corona which he said he acquired "second hand" through a GSIS loan and some savings.

The eldest of five brothers and two sisters and his 49 years very apparent, Bienvenido has made public his intention to run for governor of Abra in the coming elections, "if there are elections," he hastens to add. He says his decision is an answer to the clamor of the native populace.

His calling card, which includes his bio-data, says that he graduated magna cum laude in A.B. Philosophy from the Christ the King Mission Seminary. He finished Law at the University of Pangasinan but did not take the bar exams. After teaching in different universities, including the University of the Philippines in Baguio, he became a faculty mem-

ber at the Mountain State Agricultural College in La Trinidad, Benguet in 1976. He is also presently chief of Communications and Publications doing developmental research.

At this point, he chooses to be calm and optimistic in viewing the conditions in his province, which has been described by many researchers as "God-forsaken and one of the poorest in the Philippines." A frequent site of clashes between the military and the New People's Army, it is also one of the most troubled places in the Cordillera.

The Task Force Detainees Philippines in Baguio has recorded more than 450 civilians subjected to hamletting, arrests, torture, and "salvaging" from 1977 to 1984. Around eight of the province's 27 municipalities saw military operations from 1974 to 1982. The 45th Infantry Battalion continues to be stationed in the area.

"I would like to focus on developmental ideas and policies," he says in quiet confidence. "I am not going there to quarrel with anyone."

He nurtures plans of "improving the livelihood of the people, first, by working on massive

land titling." Much of Abra, he says, has not been reached by cadastral survey, making the people insecure because they own untitled lands and can only depend on their tax declarations as proof of ownership.

"We also need better roads to facilitate the flow of commercial activities."

**H**E sees militarization as an indirect result of poor government planning and management, which have led to the people's hardships, which in turn breed insurgency.

"We only need the police, the PC, as a peace-keeping force. But if it hampers better rapport with the people, it has to be removed from the area," the professor said cautiously.

He observed that in Abra, the children are no longer afraid of armed men. "They are used to seeing soldiers as though they were a part of life in the community. I do not want this to continue."

Toeing the Marcos line of government which his brothers Conrado and Jovencio refused to reconcile with, Bienvenido says, "I still believe we can attain development and the upliftment of the people's conditions by less than radical means. My agreement with Conrado the last time we saw each other in 1979 was that we would both work for the welfare of our people, especially in Abra, but we would not interfere with each

other on the manner of attaining that goal."

Pressed further on his intentions to facilitate Conrado's return to the fold of the law, Bienvenido answers, "I do not bother myself about him. We know we have the same goals." He narrated that he had been mistaken for Conrado, on several occasions but said he has never been harmed by the military.

Bienvenido feels that his having a clear knowledge of the culture of the Tingguiana, who comprise 75 per cent of the population of Abra (the rest are Ilocanos) and occupy 80 per cent of the total land area, is a major asset to his candidacy. Zeroing in on the establishment of the Celophul Resource Corporation (CRC), which drove many Tingguians who were displaced from their ancestral lands against the government, Bienvenido says, "I intend to tackle that issue in close consultation with the people. I believe that whatever projects are put up, the people must first be informed. A consensus must be taken."

Bienvenido recalls that Conrado was trying to be moderate when he was opposing the putting up of the CRC. But when he could not get his message across, he turned radical. If something similar were to happen to Bienvenido, the father of two children replied, "I hope I will not come to that extent. I want to be as peaceful as possible."

PHILIPPINES

ARMED FORCES PURSUES NPA BAND IN ABRA

HK130635 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT  
13 Sep 85

[Text] Operations are continuing against remnants of the NPA band which clashed with an army patrol in Baay, Licuan, in Abra the other day. Six soldiers and two NPA men died in the encounter. The 46th Army Infantry Battalion and the Abra Constabulary were sent to go after the remaining members of the NPA band. AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Region 1 chief Tomas Dumpit said all possible escape routes are being sealed. The retreating NPA band was last reported headed for Kalinga-Apayao and was led by Jovencio Balweg, the brother of renegade priest Conrado Balweg.

Meanwhile, Deputy Defense Minister Jose Crisol today advised members of the military to be cautious in carrying out the government's anti-insurgency campaign. Crisol spoke before [words indistinct] 25 of the General Staff College in Fort Bonifacio. Jun Francisco has the details:

[Begin recording] Crisol, the armed forces acknowledged authority in psyops operations, urged that the counterinsurgency campaign must start from a thorough examination and analysis of the roots of insurgency. The main thrust, he said, is to strike at and extirpate its causes. He said the real competition in an insurgency situation is the battle for the masses. He added that regimes resorting to repressive actions in turn further [word indistinct] of the insurgent movement.

Crisol cited the lesson of Vietnam where atrocities committed by civil and military officials against suspected insurgents and innocent civilians were a factor in driving the mass base to the side of the insurgents. As a matter of principle, Crisol pointed out, when the supposed defenders and protectors of the people become instead their tormentors, the level of insurgency rises correspondingly. [end recording]

CSO: 4200/5

PHILIPPINES

RAMOS HALTS CHDF TRAINING IN QUIRINO PROVINCE

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 23 Sep 85 p 9

[Article by Jimmy Montejo]

[Text] The defense ministry yesterday disauthorized the further training of Civilian Home Defense Forces and other paramilitary units in Quirino province without clearance from the Defense Minister or the President.

The cease and desist order came in the wake of reports that the provincial government had been training some 100 prospective CHDF members without coordination with the military.

"I understand these paramilitary units are being trained for purposes other than counter-insurgency," Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said.

Enrile issued the order during a meeting with the peace and order council of Region 2 held in Tuguegarao, Cagayan Friday morning.

The Quirino provincial government, headed by Acting Governor George Gatchalian who was also present at the POC meeting, was told to desist from training additional militiamen "or face political action" from the ruling party which the defense chief heads in the region.

Enrile said the President had been notified of the unauthorized training of militiamen in Quirino.

Gatchalian vowed to comply with Enrile's order.

Under the guide, CHDF recruits and other paramilitary units would be trained in military operations and tactics under the close supervision of military authorities.

CSO: 4200/27

PHILIPPINES

OPPOSITION MPS ALLEGEDLY INVOLVED IN BRIBERY SCANDAL

HK230839 Hong Kong AFP in English 0825 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Manila, Sept 23 (AFP)--The Philippines' National Assembly today launched a probe into a development-fund bribery scandal allegedly involving top opposition national assemblymen (MP's).

The ruling New Society Movement (KBL) [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] party has accused 12 opposition MP's of taking bribes from drug firms in return for using development-fund money to buy medicines.

Testifying before an all-party National Assembly investigating committee today, Budget Minister Manuel Alba said that the 12 MP's had received sums ranging from 10,000 pesos (540 dollars) to 250,000 pesos (13,440 dollars) as their [word indistinct] of a 50-million-peso (2.69-million-dollar) development project support fund.

Each of the assembly's 180 members is entitled to 250,000 pesos (13,440 dollars) from the fund for use in development projects under his jurisdiction.

Opposition MP Eva Estrada Kalaw angrily rejected the bribery accusation at a press forum here and denied any irregularity in dispensing the money she got.

Mrs Kalaw said that she had used the entire amount to provide medicine for 20,000 of her constituents, and that they had all signed receipts. Mrs Kalaw said she would produce all her receipts to the investigating committee.

"I challenge the COA (Commission on Audit) to audit every one concerned," she said.

Mrs Kalaw called the inquiry a "publicity stunt to demean the opposition," and challenged the KBL to investigate its own members and "come with clean hands" to the probe.

The scandal surfaced when opposition MP Nenita Cortez-Daluz disclosed in the assembly that she had rejected an offer of 90,000 pesos (4,840 dollars) in commission from representatives of a drug firm in return for using her share of the support fund to buy medicines from the firm.



Mrs Daluz said she had been informed that the same offer had been made to other MP's and that a number of them had accepted.

Press reports here said that the probe committee had summoned five MP's and two newsmen along with the budget minister to shed light on [words indistinct] scandal.

CSO: 4200/5

PHILIPPINES

RADIO VERITAS COMMENTARY ON COUNTRY'S FOREIGN DEBT

HK131245 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Editorial read in English]

[Text] Almost 2 years have passed since the [words indistinct] declared a moratorium on the [words indistinct] maturing foreign loans. The authorized delay was agreed upon by the country's creditor banks, principally allowing the Philippines to plan out its [words indistinct] of debt payments. Chairman David [surname indistinct] of the advisory committee to the Central Bank says he would rather call the delay a standstill and not a moratorium. The term, of course, (clearly) describes [words indistinct].

When [word indistinct] announced in October 1983 that it could not pay the interest on parts of its external debt, 480 creditor banks stopped all [word indistinct] into the country. Business eventually ground to a halt. [Words indistinct] took the main (thrust) of the blame. The standstill was made presumably in order for the country to pay its obligations much later than necessary and over a longer period of time. The advisory committee assured reporters in a recent news conference that the Philippines would be granted all the moratoriums it needed until it starts repayment. But now Central Bank Governor Fernandez announces that a second round of debt (restructuring) has to be made. He explained that a big portion of the country's (\$25.2) billion foreign debt was becoming [as heard] due between 1987 and 1988. A new batch of liabilities is coming along and we haven't even begun to pay off the \$5.8 billion that we owe since 2 years ago.

The government resorted to borrowing \$925 million in new money with which to pay off some of the debt. The government apparently sees foreign borrowing as the country's lifeboat in the stormy economic seas. Given the country's present economic conditions, taking up a loan to pay off old debts makes no real financial sense. We believe that getting new loans will only drive us deeper into financial despair. The committee chairman argued that external financial was needed since the country cannot generate enough domestic savings and [word indistinct] with which to refund the [words indistinct]. The Philippines is a nation heavily in debt and is forced to spend too much of its foreign exchange earnings to pay back its obligations. That, at the expense of buying necessary imports.

We have to (deal) with a point raised by a major daily which said that to incur additional debts when the climate [words indistinct]. The restructuring of our external debt is big financial [word indistinct]. But whether we must [words indistinct] that to restructure only delays the payment and does not make [words indistinct] substantial amount of new money available.

This is more important before the country can achieve the self-sufficiency to pay back the loans. A report by the United Nations Committee on Trade and Development recommends that debtor countries must expand domestic [words indistinct] than to lower inflation. Admittedly these are not easily and quickly accomplished. But they are not [words indistinct] new loans to pay off old. No great [word indistinct] of rescheduling or restructuring will help the nation out of its economic mess.

CSO: 4200/5

PHILIPPINES

REVISED ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROGRAM SUBMITTED TO IMF

HK181201 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT  
18 Sep 85

[Text] The Philippines today submitted a revised economic recovery program to the International Monetary Fund. The submission was made after a final meeting on the matter between President Marcos and his top economic advisers. More on that from Bert Asuge:

[Begin recording] The program submitted by Prime Minister Cesar Virata aims to stimulate business activity by easing up on monetary and fiscal measures. The Philippine program is contained in a 61-page proposal that centers on improving tax-collection efficiency, thus obviating the need for additional taxes. Chiefly the changes in tax policies [words indistinct] tax collections by computerizing operations with the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the improvement and simplification of (selective) taxes. The proposal to simplify the tax system includes the replacement of a number of different taxes, such as those on foreign exchange and imports, with a turnover tax. The proposed turnover tax will replace the import surcharge of 5 percent. The rates will be 10 percent for importers, 7 percent for manufacturers and producers, and 3 percent for wholesalers and retailers.

Meanwhile President Marcos invited the members of the National Productivity Council to be at Malacanang at 10 a.m. tomorrow to take up problems with the various sectors of the economy. [end recording]

CSO: 4200/5

PHILIPPINES

OPLE ON OPPORTUNITY TO DISMANTLE STATE CAPITALISM

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Sep 85 p 11

[Article: "Ople Rallies Entrepreneurs"]

[Text]

**ANGELES CITY —** Labor Minister Blm F. Ople said yesterday the economic crisis presents the nation with a "grand opportunity" to dismantle state capitalism and rally the strength of market forces as "the true engine of recovery."

Addressing five Rotary clubs of Angeles City in a joint meeting, Ople said that with economic recovery measures in place, including a \$3-billion trade facility, the nature of the challenge has changed from curtailment of liquidity to stimulation of demand.

The minister endorsed the new letter of intent submitted by the Philippine government to the International Monetary Fund which would permit higher liquidity targets and budget deficit ceilings for the rest of the year on to 1986.

These concessions,

together with falling inflation and interest rates, will spark new demand and release new economic dynamism, especially in the countryside, he said.

Ople said the original IMF program had erred on "excessive harshness" which he said, should now be rectified in a new letter of intent.

He said the liquidity and deficit ceilings had been set at a very punitive level and had numbed business and industry to a point that they must now summon new confidence and respond to a new demand for their goods and services.

Ople said "the possibility of an economic turnaround is now very real and will be further boosted by strong policy signals from the policymakers that a new era setting free the market forces and unfettering the Philippine entrep-

reneurial spirit has begun."

The minister said only a strong response by the private sector, including millions of small and medium entrepreneurs, can turn the economy around and put it back on the normal path of growth.

He warned that until the economy can be growing again at the annual rate of six percent in real terms, the country's capacity to absorb the unemployed, especially the annual entrants to the labor force of about 700,000, "will be in doubt."

He said the government must go beyond an obsession with meeting IMF-set targets into "creative demand management" that will introduce fresh vigor and an upbeat optimism in the economy.

Ople said the Phil-

ippines, before the onset of the debt crisis, was hailed by the World Bank as a top economic performer in the Third World and a potential "economic Cinderella of Southeast Asia and the Pacific."

"Our basic strengths have not altered or diminished because of a transitional crisis," Ople said.

"We continue to be endowed with one of the most literate populations, a highly trainable labor force, a wide indigenous base of managers, technicians, professionals, and entrepreneurs, who can be mobilized in a more favorable economic and political climate."

Ople also met with the MOLE staff of Central Luzon on current labor issues in the region and with the officers of the Central Luzon Media Association.



PHILIPPINES

OPLE CALLS LABOR SITUATION 'BENIGN'

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 20 Sep 85 p 10

[Text]

The Ministry of Labor and Employment said yesterday the labor situation since the start of the year has remained "manageable" and can still be considered "benign."

The strike level, according to the MOLE, proves that the government continues to accord due respect for freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining.

The ministry said that contrary to the allegations of a labor group, MOLE officials, particularly Minister Blas F. Ople, never deceived or tried to mislead the public on the strike situation.

A spokesman said Ople has always candidly reported that the number of strikes hit a peak in 1984 and rose further in the first six months of 1985

although it showed signs of abatement in July.

A MOLE statement indicated that labor strikes declined to 21 in July from as high as 46 in March. The strikes increased again to 42 in August.

The MOLE said there were 32 strikes in January, 24 in February, 46 in March, 45 in April, 30 in May, 33 in June, 21 in July and 42 in August, for a total of 273 or a monthly average of 34 strikes.

The number of strikes from January to August 1984 totalled 176, or an average of 22 strikes a month.

The MOLE reported a total of 801 strikes filed during the first eight months of this year for an average of 100 notices a month as against 632 in the same

period last year for a monthly average of 79 notices.

Actual strikes declared in the first half of this month reached 11 as against 25 for the whole of September, last year.

Ople attributed the abrupt decline in the number of strikes last July to the formation of tripartite councils in key industrial sectors, namely garments, semi-conductors, and pharmaceuticals.

Another tripartite council is being planned in the wood-based industry. Ople said the tripartite councils, composed of representatives of labor, management and government, have been able to conciliate labor disputes involving a number of unions at odds with their employers. (ORQ)

PHILIPPINES

CAGAYAN PROJECT TO BE CONVERTED TO EPZ

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 23 Sep 85 p 20

[Text]

The Cagayan Integrated Development Project (CIADP) is completing steps to transform the country's northernmost region into an export zone.

CIADP director Juan de Leon said that extensive foreign loans covering infrastructure, electrification and irrigation projects and the development of Port Irene, just 18 sailing hours away from Taiwan, have provided Cagayan Valley with distinct advantages as an export zone.

He said that CIADP and the Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP) had just completed a feasibility study on the conversion of the region into an export zone. Among the proposed facilities are a processing center and an industrial estate to rise on a 500-hectare site adjacent to Port Irene.

At present, CIADP is developing a prawn industry in Buguey and Aparri, two Cagayan towns which have been identified as a source for fry requirements for grow-out ponds.

For corn, De Leon said that two special credit schemes would cover lending the farmers. One such scheme is for marginal farmers covering one to five hectares of land, and the other for commercial planters farming from five to 50 hectares.

The first "saba" banana research center in the country is now also in its planning stage in Port Irene. It is expected to generate profitable prospects for the native variety for domestic use as well as exports.

The industrial estate in Port Irene, a project of the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran (KKK), would also be used to

process "saba" bananas in various usable forms.

"Port Irene is going to be the nucleus of the projected agro-industrial development of Cagayan," De Leon said.

Since the creation of CIADP in 1977 by Presidential Decree 1189, it has surpassed eight other integrated area development projects in the country by successfully developing support infrastructure that now promises to assure the region of a balanced agro-industrial growth.

"We are now on the last stage of road-building, which is the concreting of the road leading to Gonzaga town, the last town leading to Port Irene," De Leon said.

Extensive crop development projects had been made possible by a 700-million-yen grant from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

The JICA technical cooperation, which ended in March 1984, had introduced widely researched suitable crops in the region, including rice, peanut, corn, mung bean, soybean, citrus, mangoes and bananas.

CIADP crop research division chief Vicente Miguel said that JICA findings show that farmers receiving the new technologies were very receptive to them and are now applying the new knowledge in their field work.

Miguel said that Cagayan Valley has also been identified as the site of the country's wheat growing project and is now on its way of promoting production of two varieties of bread wheat.

Despite the reputation of having the largest carabao population in the country, CIADP is expected to be the recipient soon of a four-million-US dollar dairy development loan from the Danish government for imported cattle purchases.

The loan would involve the purchase of 300 head of Holstein-Friesian cattle crossbred with the tropically-adopted Sahiwal breed. (PNA)

PHILIPPINES

KMU REPORT CHARGES CIA INTERFERENCE WITH UNIONS

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 21 Sep 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by Joey Salgado]

[Text] The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is employing labor operations tactics used in Latin America to destabilize militant unions in the country, a report on US intervention in the labor movement revealed.

Claiming that renewed interest in Philippine labor has been fuelled by the marked increase in labor unrest and the growing influence of militant unions the report, authored by Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) chairman Rolando Olalia, concluded that the "US is pumping in huge amounts of money into the coffers of several labor groups to hamper the fast-rising growth of a genuine and militant labor movement."

The CIA allegedly assists in the formation of labor unions to rival militant labor groups. "In Latin America, the CIA cooperates with these labor groups with the aim of denying indigenous guerilla movements, their peasant base through agrarian reform projects and the development of peasant cooperatives."

The report said the Asian American Free Labor Institute (AAFLI) has been embarking on low-interest loan programs, employment training, health care and farm projects in the Philippines mainly with the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP).

The TUCP was recently named as the Philippine recipient of financial aid from the National Endowment for Democracy (NED). The San Francisco Examiner said some \$3 million originally meant for development assistance projects is being used to fund the counter-insurgency movement and prevent alleged leftist infiltration of the labor unions.

The TUCP, however, denied having received such assistance and branded the expose a "product of wild speculation."

The report, submitted to the forum on US Intervention and the Nationalist Response sponsored by the Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy (NAJFD) said CIA labor operations in underdeveloped countries

have stressed on developing trade unions "that will focus on purely economic issues and stay away from political unionism."

"The US government is bothered by recent developments in the labor sector," the report said. Citing the increase in the number of strikes, the sharp decline in the membership of the TUCP and the growth of the KMU, the report said "a militant labor movement in the Philippines is bad for American business interests and will seriously hamper the smooth implementation of IMF economic policies."

CSO: 4200/27



PHILIPPINES

WORKERS STAGE PROTEST IN FRONT OF VIRATA'S OFFICE

HK170824 Hong Kong AFP in English 0604 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Manila, Sept 17 (AFP)--Militant workers pitched tents and raised red flags in front of Premier Cesar Virata's office overnight to back their petition today for an end to killings of unionists and a 25 per cent wage hike.

In the petition given to Mr. Virata's office, the May One Movement (KMU) urged him to investigate the killings of 30 unionists this year, nine of them at the picketline, and put an end to "repression" of labor unions.

Red KMU flags fluttered in front of the premier's office, where four tents were set up on the sidewalk fronting a busy street. Police kept away from the estimated 100 workers and supporters taking part in the protest.

The petition said most of the 30 unionists killed this year were executed, while six workers remain missing, after being abducted by armed men.

It also called on Mr. Virata to order a moratorium on retrenchments and layoffs for one year. Unions across the Philippines went on a strike binge last year after the economy plunged into a severe crisis in late 1983, forcing widespread layoffs and closures of firms.

Labor Minister Blas Ople said Sunday that there had been a "perceptible decline" in strikes this year.

The BUSINESS DAY newspaper earlier reported that more man hours were being lost due to longer and larger strikes in 1985.

CSO: 4200/5

PHILIPPINES

COJUANGCO GAINS CONTROLLING INTEREST IN BAKERS

Makati MR. & MS. in English 20-26 Sep 85 p 31

[Article by Erness Sanchez: "Cojuangco Gobbles Up 29,992 Shares of Philippine Bakers"]

[Text] Philippine Bakers Inc (Philbake), the marketing arm of the Philippine Federation of Bakers Association Inc., at a meeting of its board of directors held last Aug 30 approved the following resolutions which included among others a presidential crony to virtually run the industry.

Philbake resolved that 30,000 Class "B" shares will be issued at a value of P666.00 per share. It was further resolved that these authorized but unissued capital stocks of the corporation were open for subscription and these subscriptions made will be paid in full to the company in the form of cash. And that these opened subscriptions of authorized but unissued shares will only be valid until Aug 31 this year.

But these moves were not all that the so-called board of directors approved.

The board of directors allowed Eduardo M. Cojuangco Jr, the second richest man in the Marcos regime, to gobble up, a la Pacman, 29,992 shares of the 30,000 Class "B" shares offered by the corporation. The huge majority share will ensure that the marketing arm of the bakers' associations will almost be wholly-owned and controlled by President Marcos' top crony.

This was the same scenario that allowed the man dubbed as the Coconut King by the business community to similarly wrest dominance over United Coconut Planters Bank (UCPB) and San Miguel Corporation (SMC).

The remaining eight minority Class "B" shares went to Vicente Casino, Jr, a UCPB vice president; Jaime Valera, an SMC executive who heads the central resources and purchasing directly under the office of Cojuangco; lawyers Dakila F. Castro and Gabrie L. Villareal; Anado C. Mamuric; Jesus M. Pineda, Jr; Jeremias B. Benico and Jesus L. Chua.

The list of Philbake's named stockholders who are holding to Class "A" shares are Philippine Federation of Bakers Association, Inc which has 29,985 shares while the 16 others who have a single share are Bartolome T. Hermosura, bakers' association president, Eliezer Samson, Rosalina Acosta, Lilian Borromeo, Adolfo del Rosario, Rosita Yu, Manual Dy, Lee Chick Fai, Alfredo Sarte, Reny Co, Rogelio Lizada, Generoso Pagatpatan, Henry Ah, Gregorio Nitro and Benito Ong.

Philbake it was learned registered only on Aug 23, the same day the bakers were brought by National Food Authority (NFA) Administrator Jesus Tanchanco to Malacanang to have a dialogue with the Chief Executive.

Security and Exchange Commission (SEC) records revealed that Philbake's primary purpose for incorporation was to engage in the Philippines and elsewhere in the business of importing, buying, manufacturing, distributing and storing of wheat, flour, and other commodities or goods arising or derived from the manufacture or processing of wheat and/or flour-based products and their by-products.

The pan de sal war, which would give complete control of the wheat importation and flour distribution to the victors, has drastically shifted in favor of Cojuangco-backed bakers' associations against the millers. Both camps have traded barbs with the millers calling Cojuangco's group as "crony capitalists" while the crony-led group calls the millers "cartel capitalists" or the "Gang of Eight."

The NFA this week transferred ownership of 79,846.7 long tons of wheat imports destined originally for the eight local flour mills to the bakers' associations. The NFA in a sudden turnaround disallowed the mills to get their badly-needed replenishment from the Department of Agriculture Commodity Credit which moves, the millers pointed out, were all Cojuangco-inspired.

The Philippine Association of Flour Millers (PAFMI) branded these crony-manuevered incidents as deplorable acts of harassment deriving millers of any wheat sources in the coming months. The millers association is composed of Universal Robina Corporation, Republic Flour Mills, General Milling Corporation, Philippine Flour Mills, Liberty Flour Mills, Wellington Flour Mills, Pillsbury Mindanao Milling Company and Pacific Flour Mills. It was estimated that about P3 billion of investments are shared by these eight mill owners.

In a sudden twist of fortunes the NFA demanded that the millers pay all their wheat allocations within 24 hours on all past shipments.

The Mindanao-based Pillsbury agreed to pay in cash for its 3,506-long ton allocation from MV President Magaysay but were snubbed by the NFA.

To further dampen the cause of the local millers, mills from Singapore, Indonesia and Japan have been commissioned to handle the bakers' requirements. Thus local millers may have to close down temporarily their companies until they are able to secure this commodity. Tolling agreements were being finalized by the bakers' associations with foreign millers.

CSO: 4200/27

PHILIPPINES

FERNANDEZ SAYS IMF UNHAPPY WITH SUGAR, COCONUT INDUSTRIES

HK110829 Hong Kong AFP in English 0606 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Manila, Sep 11 (AFP)--Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez today confirmed that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) was unhappy with the structure of the Philippines' coconut and sugar industries, an issue that reportedly snags crucial loans.

"They are concerned about it, for this is part of the original letter of intent. The question is how to resolve that in a manner that meets their conceptual approaches," Mr Fernandez told a news conference here.

The release of installments of a 610 million dollar IMF standby loan depends on compliance with an IMF-approved economic program in which Manila pledged to dismantle monopolies and reduce government economic intervention.

The sugar and coconut industry regulatory bodies are controlled by monopolies of tycoons closely identified with President Ferdinand Marcos--Roberto Benedicto in sugar and Eduardo Cojuangco in coconuts.

An IMF review is scheduled for the third tranche worth 106 million dollars. The BUSINESS DAY newspaper yesterday said a disagreement between the IMF and the Philippines over the structure of agencies regulating the two strategic sectors threatened the third-tranche drawdown.

A delay in the IMF loan installment would in turn hold up the second tranche of a 925 million dollar new money package from private lenders.

Mr Fernandez said the IMF wanted "a distinction between the regulatory and the commercially-oriented bodies obtaining in these industries. The commercially-oriented bodies...they would want to see essentially in the hands of the private sector."

Asked if the concern would delay loan drawdowns, he said it was up to the IMF to evaluate whether the current setup complied with the letter of intent.

The IMF facility was approved in December last year as the country struggled to recover from its worst economic crisis since World War II.

Creditor banks subsequently approved a 10 billion dollar financial rescue package which included 925 million dollars in new money, a three billion dollar credit facility, and restructuring of 5.8 billion dollars in maturing loans.

The release of each new-money tranche is dependent on the release of the installments to the IMF loan.

BUSINESS DAY, citing unnamed sources, said the IMF wants board members of the Philippine Sugar Commission and the Philippine Coconut Authority to have no positions or equities in firms engaged in the industries.

Both regulatory bodies are controlled by sugar and coconut planters and millers led by Mr Benedicto and Mr Cojuangco, respectively. Bankers say the IMF, World Bank and foreign bank lenders have been pressing the Marcos government to dismantle the two monopolies.

CSO: 4200/5



PHILIPPINES

PEASANT GROUP LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN AGAINST HUNGER, POVERTY

HK240729 Hong Kong AFP in English 0715 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Manila, Sept 24 (AFP)--Militant peasants today vowed to march 100 kilometres (about 60 miles) from the Philippines' rice bowl to Manila next month to protest government agricultural policies and call attention to their poverty.

At a press conference the peasants Alliance of the Philippines (KMP) launched a nationwide campaign against hunger and poverty, to be highlighted by the protest march on October 21 from the central plains of the main island of Luzon to the capital.

KMP chairman Jaime Tadeo warned that the peasants might strike and paralyze the country's agricultural production if President Ferdinand Marcos ignored their demands.

The KMP called on Mr. Marcos to launch "genuine" land reform for the 9.1 million or more peasants in this predominantly agrarian country of 54 million.

Mr. Tadeo called Mr. Marcos's 13-year-old agrarian reform program a "farce," and urged the liberation of the people from "foreign control" and the scrapping of "usurious" interest rates for agricultural loans.

He remarked that 78 per cent of peasants and their families were suffering from malnutrition and that 1.47 million peasant children had become mentally retarded.

A strongly-worded KMP statement blamed mounting poverty and hunger in the countryside on the government's "monopoly and control" of agricultural production.

Peasant leaders also said that the Philippines' three major agricultural products--rice, coconut and sugar--had suffered a slump because of government control as well as high production costs.

They also alleged that the government's balanced agro-industrial development strategy, under which 60 per cent equity ownership of land can be granted to foreign corporations, encouraged a monopoly of agricultural production and trade.

KMP said that about 400 corporations had acquired 60,821 hectares of agricultural land, while peasant farmers had been able to acquire only a total of 6,000 hectares under the government's land reform program in the past 10 years.

PHILIPPINES

MUSLIMS FORM UMBRELLA GROUP FOR AUTONOMY

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 22 Sep 85 p 2

[Article by Jam Maridul]

[Text] Leaders and representatives of the various Muslim organizations in the country organized yesterday into one umbrella group in an unprecedented move to forge a collective stand in pressing the Muslims' demand for "real autonomy" in Southern Philippines. They immediately declared that the "Bangsamoro have the inalienable right to establish an Islamic community in their homeland."

Some 30 national and regional Muslim groups, among them the Philippine Muslim Lawyers League, Muslim Association of the Philippines, the Filipino Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Muslim Educational Association of the Philippines and youth and student organizations formed the "Conference of Bangsamoro Islamic Organizations" in a meeting at the Manila Hilton.

Declaring that the "Bangsamoro is a historically and culturally distinct and separate people, "the newly formed group vowed to work for the establishment of a "genuine and real" autonomous government in the south along the framework of the 1976 Tripoli Agreement between the Philippine government and the Moro National Liberation Front.

The participants, including former Comelec Commissioner Hashim Abubakar, Dr Abdullah Madale, former regional assemblyman Saidamen Pangarungan, Quezon City MTC judge Sibana Usman and former Philippine Amanah Bank head Datu Firdausi I.Y. Abbas, also vowed to work for the unity of all Muslim groups in the country.

In a 10-point declaration of principles, the participants declared that "real autonomy for the Bangsamoro is the underlying basis for one nationhood, under the aegis of one Republic" and said that the Bangsamoro have the right to have a separate judicial, legislative, economic, financial, administrative, educational and security systems.

CSO: 4200/27

PHILIPPINES

DE LA TORRE LETTER LAUDS SLAIN REBEL PRIEST

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 23 Sep 85 p 12

[Article by Desiree Carlos: "Fr. Nilo Valerio, Priest, Rebel, Patriot"]

[Text] It has been exactly 30 days since three alleged New People's Army regulars, including an SVD priest, were slain by military men, their heads cut off from their bodies.

Until now, their remains have yet to be found by relatives and friends for them to be given a decent burial. A fact-finding team which went to Bakun, Benguet, Abra last Sept 11-14 joined relatives and friends of the victims and Benguet Governor Ben Palispis in the search for the missing slain rebels, but discovered that the bodies have been removed from the shallow and remote gravesite.

Although their bodies have not been found, Fr Nilo Valerio, Cristeta Fernandez and Soledad Salvador will always remind fellow "freedom fighters" of the risks in the struggle to dismantle "the US-backed Marcos dictatorship" which "utilizes the military as its instrument of repression," detained priest Fr Ed De La Torre said in an open letter to "brothers in the struggle."

"If we look at our life as some previous treasure we must hoard, the demand made by others of our life are like losses. And death is final loss, a final failure to hold on to our life. But if we look at our life as a treasure we must share, every service we give to others is a fulfillment of our life's purpose. And death is the final giving, the total giving, Consummatumest, Fr Ed said.

Fr Ed added that "Fr Nilo is an example of what every true nationalist Filipino should be."

Fr Nilo's uncle, Bishop Simeon Valerio, SVD, Apostolic Vicar of Calapan, traced the start of his nephew's involvement in the national liberation struggle. Fr Balweg, Bruno and Cirilo Ortega, he said, and Fr Nilo took up the cudgels for the Tinggians who were threatened with ejection by Cellophil which wanted the land they were occupying. He added that although the Cellophil project did not push through, "the four priests reached a point of no return."

"I'm sure that he had his share of frustrations, difficulties, doubts and vacillation. The struggle is protracted, full of twists and turns. We travel with fellow humans who are undergoing transformation while seeking to transform society. More than once, we will be tempted to give up, drop out, hold back," Fr Ed noted.

But Fr Ed urged every Filipino active in the people's movement for national democracy to draw inspiration from Fr Nilo's example.

Bishop Valerio himself said that he developed a feeling of "inferiority" after Fr Nilo's death because he feels he has not given his all for the Filipino people.

"After death, no one will be asked whether he is a priest or a sister, a governor or a President, a bishop or a Pope. There is only one question that will be asked: What have you done for your neighbor?" Bishop Valerio pointed out.

Finally, Fr Ed said, "Nilo died fighting for the people he had committed to serve, the least of our brothers and sisters. To him and his loved one, we speak Christ's words: Those who hold on to their life will lose it; those who risk their life in the service of the people, will find it."

CSO: 4200/27

PHILIPPINES

NEW MORO YOUTH GROUP FORMED

Quezon City VERITAS in English 22 Sep 85 p 18

[Text] About 50 Muslim youth and student leaders gathered for a five-day congress in Marawi City recently to found a new sectoral organization and adopt a seven-point program to advance their people's fight for self-determination and democracy.

Delegates from all over Mindanao and Manila and from the major Muslim communities of the Maranao, Maguindanao, Tausug and Samal attended the congress August 15-19. The congress, which was the first Mindanao-wide gathering of its kind, set up the Organization of Moro Students and Youth for the People, which has the acronym PAMOKAU in the local Moro language.

PAMOKAU adopted the following program of action:

- "1. Educate, organize and involve the broadest number of Moro youth and students for the Moro people's struggle for self-determination and democracy.
- "2. Promote, uphold and defend the Moro youth and students' rights and welfare, and take concrete action against any form of violation, repression and denial (of these).
- "3. Propagate the progressive thoughts of Islam and recognize its potential as a liberating force in the context of the Moro people's struggle for self-determination.
- "4. Unite with other sectors of society, (with) tribal and majority Filipinos.
- "5. Forge unity and solicit the support of countries and peoples of the world sympathetic to the cause and struggle waged by the Moro people and the whole Filipino people.
- "6. Actively participate in the elimination of the autocratic rule of the US-supported Marcos regime, the dismantling of its oppressive institutions and oppose US intervention.



"7. Help in the establishment of a genuine regional autonomy for the Moro people within a national democratic and participative government."

Delegates assailed the deployment of about 30,000 Armed Forces of the Philippines troopers in Mindanao--the main cause, according to them, of the atmosphere of terror and the bombings, mass arrests, massacres, summary executions and other human rights violations prevalent on the Philippines' second biggest island. They also blamed foreign-dominated multinational corporations as mainly responsible for the widespread poverty, low incomes, rampant unemployment and business shutdowns in Mindanao.

Delegates further claimed during deliberations that since 1972, when President Marcos declared martial law and started a full-scale war against the secessionist MNLF, his regime had "massacred hundreds of thousands of Moros, slaughtered scores inside their sacred mosques, and destroyed the property and future of over a million more." Muslims make up about three million of the country's 52 million population, most of them living in Mindanao.

Abba John Kauman, PAMOKAU president-elect said that the congress was a "breakthrough for Moro youth." Oscar Hussein Ibrahim, the group's vice president, said the congress was the beginning of bigger and more coordinated actions to be engaged in by their sector in the future.--PNF

CSO: 4200/27

THAILAND

THAI NATIONAL PARTY FACTIONS FEUD

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Sep 85 p 3

[Text]

**THE move to replace Chart Thai Party leader Maj-Gen Pramarn Adireksarn, had initially also included the ousting of party secretary-general Banharn Silapa-archa, a senior party source said yesterday.**

The source, an administrative committee member of the party, said that some of the rebel MPs were dissatisfied with Mr Banharn and wanted him to go along with Maj-Gen Pramarn. They were reportedly persuaded by deputy leader Maj-Gen Chatichai Choonhavan to put their priorities in order.

Yesterday, Khunying Charoen Adireksarn, Maj-Gen Pramarn's wife, called the party leader in Japan and told him of the rebel move to replace him with Maj-Gen Chatichai. She was reported to be leaving for Japan today to join her husband, while rebel Kanchanaburi MP Lt-Gen Charn Angauchote, who submitted a motion for a restructuring of the party, will leave for Japan tomorrow.

"A group in Maj-Gen Chatichai's camp wanted to include Mr Banharn in the ouster attempt because they felt that he is too dictatorial," the source said. "But Maj-Gen Chatichai convinced

them that they should concentrate on one front first."

Rebel MPs, mostly supporters of Maj-Gen Chatichai, have called for a "restructuring" of the party so that it would be a more effective opposition. Some have admitted that the move is equivalent to an attempt to oust Maj-Gen Pramarn.

The source also said yesterday that the original petition, signed by about 30 MPs, called in "strong and offensive language" for the removal of the top party leadership.

The source said that the division within the party fell into two major groups. On the one side are the supporters of the party leader, who have

resigned themselves to being the Opposition for the rest of the term of this Government, and who are relatively rich, and on the other side are the followers of Maj-Gen Chatichai, not as well off and pressing to join the present coalition government.

The source charged that there had been approaches from the Government to call for a rebellion with the promise of including the party in the Government.

"So the rebel MPs want to be ministers and they don't realize that they are being fooled," the source said.

The source said that rebel MPs have admitted to having been contacted by high-ranking government officials who are trying to shield the Prime Minister from opposition attacks in Parliament.

"On every occasion

when the Premier was going to be attacked, they have always tried somehow to prevent it. This time it's no different, except that they are trying to use the conflict within Chart Thai and turn it to their advantage," the source said.

The source explained that the restructuring motion is being held back until the party leader returns on the 8th of this month. Asked if the rebel move could be successful, the source predicted that it would not succeed, because the party leadership largely supported Maj-Gen Pramarn.

However, the source added, Mr Banharn is the pivotal factor in this case. "If he goes over to back Maj-Gen Chatichai, it might cause a major change. But so far he seems to be backing Maj-Gen Pramarn," the source said.

THAILAND

EDITORIAL ON SENATE VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Bangkok NABO NA in Thai 25 Jul 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Majority Vote"]

[Text] Parliament has approved revising the constitution to change the election system from a joint-zone, joint-number system to a separate-zone, slate system as proposed by M.R.L. Kukrit Pramot, the leader of the Social Action Party.

What is worth noting is that this motion passed by a vote of 298, only 14 votes more than needed to pass the motion. There were 17 votes against the motion, and 252 MPs either did not attend the meeting or abstained.

Another thing worth noting is the voting pattern of the senators. Most of the senators who are civil servants or retired government officials supported the motion. A total of 101 senators voted for the motion.

The 17 senators who voted against the measure are all members of the military on active duty. Most of the 125 senators who abstained or who did not attend the meeting are regular soldiers.

Thus, it can be said that the senators who are soldiers opposed this revision of the constitution. Prior to this, Lt Gen Phichit Kunlawanit, the commanding general of the 1st Army Area, stated that the military favors having a one-man, one-vote election system. That is, each voter should vote for just one candidate.

If the government had proposed this constitutional revision, it could have been said that the military opposed the government on this issue. But because this was proposed by the Social Action Party, the only thing that can be said is that the military does not agree with the Social Action Party, even though the SAP is the largest party in this coalition government and even though the majority of the politicians in the coalition (with the exception of certain politicians led by Col Phon Roengprasertwit and certain members of the National Democracy Party) supported this motion.

However, what has happened may generate concern about the stability of the government and make people wonder how much support the government will receive from the military.

To put people's fears to rest, something must be done to show that each side respects the other and will abide by the decision of the majority based on democratic principles. If you suffer a defeat today, wait to gain the victory tomorrow. Don't knock the board down.

11943

CSO: 4207/297

THAILAND

MINISTER URGES ACTION AGAINST JENKINS BILL

Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 Sep 85 p 17

[Text]

DEPUTY Industry Minister Dr Chirayu Jarangkun Na Ayuthaya yesterday met with top executives of the American Chamber of Commerce in Thailand, local producers and exporters of textile products in their coordinated efforts to oppose the so-called Jenkins Bill due for US congressional hearing later this month.

There were about 30 Am-Cham executives at the meeting at Siam Inter-Continental Hotel. They expressed a wide ranging views but agreed that the bill, if it becomes law, will have adverse effects on Thailand's economy as textile and garment exports from this country to the US would be cut by over 60 per cent.

Dr Chirayu told *The Nation* that if the bill, known as the Textile and Apparel Trade Enforcement Act, gets congressional approval its impact would not be confined to the textile industry but it would be felt by other sectors as well.

The Am-Cham executives reaffirmed to the meeting that they will provide whatever cooperation or assistance to the government and local firms if needed. They also urged the Thai side to contact US importers to join the fight against this bill.

Am-Cham members and the Thai side will meet again today for detailed plan as a team from the Thai private sector will be in US after September 19 to strengthen their lobbying against the bill which will be up for hearing late this month.

US Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole, in a speech to Council of Foreign Relations said that

with 53 cosponsors in the Senate and over 290 in the House, passage of the bill must be considered a strong possibility.

US senators and representatives are returning to Washington from their August recess saying that trade legislation has risen to the top of the congressional agenda.

Democratic and Republican legislators alike report their visits home have convinced them the nation's trade picture ranks as the public's number one concern.

A congressional team led by Sam Gibbons, chairman of the House Ways and Means sub-committee on trade, was here in August and the Thai side as well as Am-Cham executives tried to convince him how Thailand could be seriously affected.

CSO: 4200/4



THAILAND

EDITORIAL: PESSIMISTIC ON FUTURE OF CAMBODIAN RESISTANCE

Bangkok THE NATION in English 16 Sep 85 p 4

[Editorial: "China Takes Up Kampuchean Issue as Rainy Season Ends"]

[Excerpt]

Both President Norodom Sihanouk and Prime Minister Son Sann of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea are in the West trying to secure arms for their factions and to drum up support in the forthcoming UN General Assembly debate on Kampuchea. The United States has passed a resolution to give \$5 million to support the non-communist factions of the Khmer coalition but it is not yet in the pipeline and the amount is far too short to meet the military needs of Sihanouk's and Son Sann's factions.

They themselves appear to be quite pessimistic of a military victory. Sihanouk threatened to resign his position as the head of the coalition a couple of times last month. Son Sann, in Washington, while making a plea for increased military support from western nations, said that the non-communist forces have no pretension to drive out of Kampuchea the 180,000 well-armed Vietnamese troops. However he said the pressure in the military field is

essential to force Hanoi to negotiate.

Much of this will depend on what happens when the Vietnamese start their offensive against resistance against resistance forces now that the monsoon season is ending. Last dry season, the Vietnamese attacked resistance bases with unprecedented ferocity and many of the bases they occupied were not retaken by the resistance force during the rainy season. The Khmer Rouge, when they lost their bases, deployed deeper into Kampuchea and some of their activities around the Tonle Sap area near Phnom Penh and the sabotaging of a train from Phnom Penh to Kampong Som have been reported. But they are no indications that they can withstand another fierce onslaught during the dry season.

## THAILAND

## BUSINESSMAN: ASEAN SPENDING TOO MUCH TIME ON CAMBODIA

Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 Sep 85 p 17

[Text]

ASEAN should start to tackle economic cooperation more seriously, instead of wasting too much time on the Kampuchean problem, Anant Panyarachun, the chairman of Saha Union Corp said yesterday. He also echoed M.R. Kukrit Pramoj's call for an ASEAN summit.

In an unscripted and sometime emotional speech he said that ASEAN countries, especially Thailand, have set themselves misguided priorities. "ASEAN countries lack originality, vision and political will. They may want to do things, but they lack courage. Are we paying lip service to economic cooperation? Why do we spend 25 hours a day on Kampuchea?"

Anant was supposed to be commenting on the latest paper in the Social Science Association of Thailand's series on public policy, but he seemed to be addressing his remarks more to the Foreign Ministry officials present. The paper's author,

Far Eastern Economic Review journalist Paisal Bricharatchanya, quoted from the ASEAN Concord signed after the 1976 Bali summit which says that "member states shall progress towards the establishment of preferential trading arrangements as a long-term objective on a basis deemed to be at any particular time appropriate through rounds of negotiations subject to the unanimous agreement of member states."

Scornfully picking out the careful qualifying use of the future tense and terms like "progress towards," "long term objective," "at any particular time," "appropriate," "rounds of negotiations," "unanimous agreement," Anant said "if this is the bible (of economic cooperation) then I predict that in 100 years there will be no economic cooperation."

Since ASEAN's foundation in 1967, there have only been two summit meetings, and the last one was the 1976 Bali conference. Anant said that no regional body in existence can have only had two summit meetings in eighteen years. He also criticized what he regarded as too much time

wasted on ceremonies and protocol at ministerial and summit meetings. The European Community holds working summits twice a year without any need "to inspect the guard of honour."

The only people who benefit from ASEAN meetings, he said, are the national airlines which carry the delegates, and the hotels. He said that the 1967 and 1976 summits had been called in reaction to external threats. In 1967 there was the conclusion of the Indonesia-Malaysia "confrontation" and in 1976 the Americans had just lost the Vietnam War. But despite the economic difficulties faced by all the members of ASEAN this year, those in power have failed to perceive a threat serious enough to justify another summit.

"If ASEAN does not do something, I fear it will be swamped by events and will sink without trace," he said referring to moves to form a Pacific Rim grouping. "Political direction must come from government leaders. I think 'more of the same' is meaningless. Remove the Kampuchean issue — and even that is not of any great significance — and there is very little left. ASEAN will drift aimlessly and attention will not be focussed on important matters."

Anant discussed three proposals discussed by Paisal in his presentation of the paper. These were the formation of a free trade zone, a customs union, or a common market. Paisal was pessimistic about the success of any of these proposals because of the conflicting interests of ASEAN members.

Anant suggested that given political will and proper "working meetings" it might be possible to set up a customs union or preferably a free trade zone. This need not be done in the "classical" manner, but could be brought in gradually and practically, sector by sector. He advised the ASEAN countries to give up trying to introduce large scale investment projects under the ASEAN Industrial Projects (AIP), ASEAN Industrial Complementation (AIC) and ASEAN Industrial Joint Ventures (AIJV) schemes.

CSO: 4200/4

THAILAND

SUTHICHAJ YOON DISCUSSES COUP TRY

Bangkok THE NATION in English 16 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by Suthichai Yoon in "Thai Talk" column: "A Game We Should All Refuse To Join In"]

[Text]

**E**VERYBODY, it seems, was one way or the other, "forced" to join the coup which failed. Had the putsch succeeded, I am afraid, everyone would have claimed credit for forcing out the government.

Even now that the attempted coup had collapsed, the chain "compulsion" reaction seems to have snowballed. Now, the prime minister seems to have been "forced" into reshuffling the Cabinet and the military establishment, likewise, appears to have been "compelled" into making some major juggling of personnel in certain posts.

The crux of the issue, however, seems to lie somewhere else. Any Cabinet changes would be confined to the same old players in the political game. We actually don't need to go through all the trouble of having an attempted coup to force the premier to think seriously about replacing some of the Cabinet members. But some observers argued vehemently that no serious thought would have been given to making any Cabinet changes if the tanks hadn't come out rumbling on the streets Monday morning.

I don't necessarily subscribe to this line of speculation. But a few veteran observers have offered the theory that the Sept 9 attempted coup was nothing but a well-planned conspiracy by all parties concerned — the "Revolutionary Party" and those who subsequently crushed them — to seriously pressure the premier into reshuffling the Cabinet.

That, to paraphrase Premier Prem Tinsulanonda who spoke in a different context, would have been "too expensive" a way out. But it also underscored the conviction within some circles that our

premier has always been a defiant man, resisting persistent requests from various parties, to give the Cabinet a facelift.

In a way, that's a very relevant point, whether the weird conspiracy theory holds water or not. But then, anybody looking for significant or meaningful changes as a result of the post-coup facelifting exercise will be disappointed. I have heard politicians claim that the people were fed up with the old faces and were looking for new "hopes," through some changes in the Cabinet line-up.

But would a juggling of Cabinet members, kicking out certain parties and bringing in others, actually offer new "hopes?" In fact, if hopes were what we are actually looking for, we don't have to go far to locate them. Hopes probably are the easiest commodity to get hold of these days, in the absence of genuine results and far-sighted vision.

If we have simply been clamouring for hopes, nobody should be surprised that we have been offered such superficial solutions as coups, counter-coups and "Mr Nice Guy" who wouldn't want to stare realities in the face or "Mr Tough Guy" who knows only how to bulldoze his way through — ending up nowhere — or "Mr Ambitious" who is blind about what he can achieve by demanding that he should be given a larger share of the cake than the other guy.

Some other people are worried about what the coup has done to our image in the international community. That's another version of misguided concern from people who fail to realize that our real image is

what we are--and not how we want others to view us. In other words, coups or no coups, we have yet to mature into a nation of people with vision, courage and political will to distinguish trivial issues from the genuine problems of the day.

The speculations in the past week since Sept 9 have concentrated on who will replace whom in the government and whether this officer will overshadow the other in the military structure. We have yet to hear some active and lively discussions on what has gone wrong with the political and military mechanisms which permit power-hungry and selfish elements to create such nuisance to the rest of the country. We have yet to address the real economic issues and set the agenda for the country to resolve them, stage by stage, issue by issue, no matter who is prime minister or army chief.

Our national pastime of being obsessed with gossips and speculation with personalities and their behaviour had drained our national vision and intellect. We have allowed groups of people fighting for power to waste national resources and the people's drive to get down to the real problems of the nation. They will work out their own compromises and they will cite "national security" not to have the issue discussed in public. The full story will never be told.

And we will sit pretty and continue to exchange gossips, while national issues are consigned to the backburners until such time that they deteriorate to the point we can't ignore them anymore. That's when disaster drags us from our other obsession.

The time has come for us, the silent majority some of whom were milling with amusement around tanks on the day the coup attempt was staged, to conduct some serious soul-searching and refuse to be lured into the dangerous hobby of trivial political guessing game. Obviously, with the growing complaints about the economy and political structure, we have better things to do.

CSO: 4200/4

THAILAND

PERSONAL VIEWS, LIFE STORY OF SITTHI SAWETSILA

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Sep 85 p 4

[Interview with Foreign Minister ACM Sitthi Sawetsila by Nancy Chng, THE STRAITS TIMES' Bangkok correspondent]

[Text] Foreign Minister ACM Siddhi Savetsila [Sitthi Sawetsila] today receives an honorary doctorate in law conferred by the National University of Singapore. In an interview with THE STRAITS TIMES' Bangkok Correspondent Nancy Chng before he left for the island republic, he gave a rare glimpse into his private life, recounted his past and talked about his future hopes for Thailand.

AUGUST 45 years ago, a young Thai scholarship student left for the US clutching a letter of advice from his father.

"Siddhi," the letter said, "don't get involved in politics."

In early 1983, when Siddhi Savetsila, already Thai foreign minister, announced his decision to run for elections, his late father might have been dismayed.

It was probably the only occasion he did not heed his father's advice.

The decision devastated many members of his staff. After all, it was a time of political tension, and there were doubts whether the party he had joined would remain in government, thus throwing his Cabinet position into question.

Before the elections, Air Chief Marshal Siddhi called in his staff at the Foreign Ministry and bade them farewell. It was said that many had to hold back tears. The occasion prompted a long and touching letter from Carlos Romulo, who was then still the foreign minister of the Philippines.

Saying that he believed the loss of ACM Siddhi would be "severely felt" by ASEAN, he added: "You have been one of the mainstays of ASEAN,

and you have carried out important missions that are a credit to yourself and an honour to your country."

Happily, ACM Siddhi won a huge majority in the Bangkok district he stood in, and his party, the Social Action Party, remained the largest partner in the four-party government coalition. ACM Siddhi was reappointed foreign minister.

It was yet another feather in the cap for the tireless 65-year-old minister, whose career has been marked by determination and motivated by the courage of his conviction.

For a schoolboy who used to play truant and wore double shorts to cushion the spankings at school, Minister Siddhi has come a long way.

Since his appointment to the foreign affairs portfolio five years ago, ACM Siddhi has helped propel Thailand into the forefront of the international diplomatic community. Thailand scored a major victory earlier this year when it was elected a member of the United Nations Security Council.

In June, Thailand celebrated its 10th anniversary of relations with China with much fanfare on both sides. Thailand continues to be a firm ally of the United States while

maturing together with its partners in ASEAN regional solidarity.

Gen Romulo, who was the world's longest serving foreign minister before he retired earlier this year, remains a great fan and friend of ACM Siddhi. In a letter earlier this month, he wrote: "Thailand has been called — properly — the wall of freedom, and you are the sentinel on the ramparts, defending it with your courage, your vision, and your statesmanship."

Minister Siddhi says he genuinely appreciates the words of encouragement, especially during his "low moments."

He doesn't say as much, but his sense of humour also helps. Especially these days, when he can no longer use his punching bag at home.

A former boxing enthusiast, he has been advised by his doctor to give it up. "He told me, you're too old to be punching bags," ACM Siddhi said.

These days, he relaxes by playing with his two grandsons, one of whom was just born two weeks ago. It's very therapeutic, he says.

The minister projects the image of an outspoken, honest person; not indiscreet, just a little too frank for a public figure, some might think. At the interview, he was recalling a



teasing remark he made recently to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda; "please don't write that down," his worried aide whispered.

He thinks his frankness and honesty has got him to where he is today, although he admits that those same qualities didn't get his father to the top post in his office.

Perhaps the times are changing. His father, a forestry expert, remained deputy head of his department, maybe because he was never obsequious.

"He was not a yes-man," Siddhi says of his father, who died at age 88. It is clear he has great respect for his father, who taught him noble qualities, including service to the country.

"I am proud of my father, and my grandfather," ACM Siddhi admits.

His grandfather was an Englishman by the name of Henry Alabaster. In the late 1860s, he was the British consul in Siam, but subsequently joined the service of King Chulalongkorn as personal secretary and interpreter.

### 'DEVOTION'

At the time of the consul's death, ACM Siddhi's father was only five years old, and his uncle was three. A letter written by the King to his widow promised lifetime pension for her and an annual educational allowance for the two children.

The King described Mr Alabaster, who is responsible — among other things — for building the National Museum and developing the postal and telegraph services, as one who showed his "best ability, intelligence, zeal and devotion" during his time of service... "And I would not find any man of the same virtues I found in him."

ACM Siddhi admits that he knew little about his family history when he was young. It was only much later when he read about his grandfather's contribution to the country.

The family moved to Songkhla when young Siddhi was six years old. There, in primary school, he met Prem Tinsulanonda.

"So you see, I have known Prem for a long time — over 50 years," he says of his friendship with the Prime Minister.

His mother brought him back to Bangkok and enrolled him in a good school, where he was inconsistent in scholastic performance. "Sometimes I was top, and some times I was at the bottom of the class."

He also sometimes ran away from school and often refused to do his homework. He failed grade two because he refused to study. He would have had to repeat the year, so instead he was sent back to Songkhla, where his old school allowed him to move up.

Gaining some confidence, he put some effort in school and the following year surprised many by coming top in his class.

After changing his attitude about school, looking at it as a competition — "I loved to compete, like in boxing" — he made good progress so that by the time he finished high school at Suam Kularb, he came top in the entrance examination for Chulalongkorn University.

He studied engineering and in university he had an excellent mathematics teacher who was to be responsible for his winning a Royal Thai Air Force scholarship to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He had not applied for the scholarship, and on the last day the applications were closing, his professor said he had not seen Siddhi's name among the candidates. Encouraged, the sophomore rushed home to prepare his application, to beat the deadline by one hour.

"I only told my father after I got the scholarship as I didn't want to disappoint him," ACM Siddhi recalls. "On the day I left — 14 August, 1940 — he gave me that long letter of advice, which I still keep to this day."

His father also advised him to save money, reminded him to make friends, and how to conduct himself.

He interrupted his studies in metallurgy at the MIT just a semester before graduation because of the war.

He joined the Seri Thai movement — the covert operations opposed to the Japanese occupation — and returned to Thailand to take part in operations coordinated by the OSS (Office of Strategic Services), the

precursor of the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency).

Thus began his long association with intelligence work. While engaged in his secret missions, he was captured by the Japanese. He managed to escape, and after the war was over he was asked, along with his dozen or so mission colleagues, to stay and serve in the government. But he chose to return to the US to finish his studies, at that time remembering the advice of his father, who thought politics in those days was not altogether wholesome.

Upon graduation, he returned to Thailand and soon after met the girl of his dreams. "She was called the Jane Powell of Thailand, and I had just seen a Jane Powell movie three times," the minister recalls.

"It was at a dance party organised by the Thai ladies club, and she was sitting at another table. I went to the party with a Miss Thailand runner-up, but I didn't ask her to dance, I wanted to ask 'Jane Powell' instead."

He said he didn't have enough money to marry her, but saved for two years. They had a little one-room house with a verandah built, "so there was very little left for honeymoon."

In the 1950s, he was drafted into intelligence work, and from then on, oscillated between the air force and intelligence. At age 37, he was promoted to air commodore, a rank equivalent to brigadier-general, the youngest in Thai Air Force history.

He was later recruited into the National Security Council, and was to serve in various capacities there for 15 years, including as its chief between 1974 and 1980.

When he was appointed foreign minister in 1980, after serving in the Cabinet as minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office for over a year, "I was so nervous I couldn't sleep for two to three weeks."

"I knew that in this job I couldn't pass the buck. If I failed in the job, I would be dragging the country down with me."

At the time, he recalled a favourite proverb which helped him in his younger days: "When there's a will, there's a way." He plunged in with determination, and as time went on, he gained more confidence. "I got a lot of encouragement from various people. I learnt a lot from Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, and from former Premier Menzies of Australia."

"In solving problems, you decide what the best option is after all the facts are presented. I learnt that even

if no one backs you up at that time, you stick to your conviction, and later they will be convinced you are right."

He calls his election as member of Parliament one of the high points in his life. "I am honest with my constituents; I don't buy votes. If anyone asked me for money to vote for me, I tell them, you better vote for someone else. And if someone asks me to build a bridge, or get a road paved, I tell them I cannot promise small favours. The whole country is my constituency."

He credits his schoolboy days — the experience in running away from school — as helping him win friends and developing the art of compromise. From young, he had friends from different strata of society. "I can get along with different people — the opposition party, the military, civil servants, the man-in-the-street."

## HONESTY

All his life he has tried to uphold the qualities of honesty and integrity. He recalls one of the books which has made an impact on his philosophy — Hemingway's "For Whom The Bell Tolls." It was so powerful, he said, he had trouble finishing it. It impressed upon him the call for duty and sacrifice to the nation.

He says his one last ambition is to help further the democratic road of the country. He feels he has made some contribution for Thailand, so that "when I die, at least I will be remembered."

Many political observers believe that the foreign minister had made an agreement with Gen Prem who was to run in the 1983 elections, but

at the last moment, Gen Prem decided against it. Asked if he held any grudges against Gen Prem for deciding not to run for elections, he replied: "He has his reasons. He believed if he had joined a political party, the situation would be a stalemate."

"Prem is a modest and honest man; we consult each other often, we are good friends. He can compromise — he has his way. He works very hard at his job and studies problems carefully."

ACM Siddhi declares that he himself has no political ambitions. "I told party leader Kukrit Pramoj that I enjoy my privacy, I like to spend time with my family."

Still, in the event he is asked to take over as leader of the SAP, he will not immediately say no, but will consider what he can contribute to the country.

At the moment, he is happy serving Thailand's cause and working to further ASEAN solidarity and for peace in the region. He talks about ASEAN's potential for further political and economic cooperation, saying: "We should get ahead with other things, not just Kamayuthea."

Work he says, takes its toll on the nerves and sleep, so he tries not to bring work home, and he takes a brisk walk in the morning for 15 minutes as exercise.

He says he takes comfort in his family. The foreign minister, his wife Khunying Thida and their four grown children are very close. "One thing I don't have is holidays," he said. "This year I went for two days to Pattaya where I gave a speech. I managed to get away from my staff, from the telexes. I went for a swim. It was very relaxing."

THAILAND

PROFILE INTERVIEW OF S&T MINISTER-DESIGNATE

Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 5 Sep 85 pp 21, 22

[Interview with Mr Lek Nana, the acting minister of science, technology and energy, on 27 August 1985; place not specified]

[Text] Even though the facts behind the death of Mr Damrong Latthaphiphat, the minister of science, technology and energy, are still unclear, his death has created quite a stir, and many officials feel that his great devotion to managing the country's scientific activities had something to do with this. Thus, people are very interested in the person who will replace him. They want to know whether he will carry on the work of Mr Damrong. Today, the Democrat Party chose Mr Lek Nana, an old politician who has long been a member of the party, to serve as the acting minister of science. In an interview given to LAK THAI on 27 August, Mr Nana said that science is very important to national development. If we all cooperate, the country will definitely make progress.

[Question] Would you tell us what type of man Mr Damrong Latthaphiphat was since you are the one who will replace him?

[Answer] Mr Damrong was that rare type of person. Because when he was given a job, he devoted himself to it totally. He tried to achieve results through persistence. He constantly monitored the work. He constantly tried to improve and develop things as much as possible. He wasn't satisfied with just finishing a task. He would gather data and try to develop things.

[Question] Would you tell us something about the work that he was engaged in?

[Answer] Previously, the people knew very little about the Ministry of Science. But after Mr Damrong took over, it became a very well-known ministry. The results of his work are evident everywhere. This includes new projects, some of which have been completed, some of which are half-finished and some of which will get under way in the future. These are all high-level projects. I can't be able to outperform him. It will be very difficult just to match him.

[Question] You seem concerned about having been given this position.

[Answer] To be frank, I am. I was not educated in the field. The work that he was engaged in is at a very high level. But I am confident that the under secretary of science, technology and energy and the other government officials in this ministry will cooperate with me in carrying out the tasks. I will ask knowledgeable and capable scientists to help carry out the ministry's tasks in order to hit the targets. I am confident that I will receive good cooperation from government officials, experts and scientists.

[Question] Have you had a chance to talk with ministry officials or the under secretary?

[Answer] This morning (27 August), Mr Thawiwat Rutthirucha (the secretary to the minister of science) informed me that he was on his way to the ministry. I asked him to convey my regards to the under secretary and tell him that I am looking forward to working with him. However, because I have not yet been officially appointed to this position, I cannot yet go to the ministry and begin working. After I have been confirmed, I will begin work immediately.

[Question] Are there any important tasks that have to be finished?

[Answer] One that I know of concerns \$49 million in aid from the U.S. government. This is for a biotechnology project. This project must be completed based on the targets set by Mr Damrong. But first of all, I will have to study the details to see how much has been done and how much remains to be done.

Besides that, there are many small-scale projects, such as the fertilizer and irrigation projects, that use electricity. I heard about these projects when Mr Damrong was still in charge since he had to present the results at a party conference. I am sure that everything will be completed. The under secretary is a senior person who is very knowledgeable. He is a good person. I don't think that I have too much to worry about.

[Question] As minister, you will probably have much work to do. What will you do about your position as party secretary?

[Answer] I talked with one minister about this and told him that if I am appointed minister, I will resign my position as party secretary. He told me not to resign since we still have much to do concerning the by-election for MP and the election for governor of Bangkok Metropolitan. This will require



strong solidarity. He wanted me to remain in this position in order to help maintain unity in the party.

I have been the party secretary through two administrations now. My major goal is to maintain unity in the party. I want all factions to work together like brothers. Take the party meeting to select someone to fill this ministerial position. If I had used my power as party secretary, they would have given this position to me. But I did not want the position. I wanted the position to go to a knowledgeable and talented person. At the meeting, this was discussed for several hours. But in the end, they still chose me. I wanted this position to go to an MP from the northeast. But after Mr Khunthong stood up and said that the MPs from the northeast all wanted me to have this position, I had to accept even though I felt that Mr Khunthong or Mr Banyat were both qualified for this position.

[Question] What about your personal business affairs?

[Answer] I will resign from all my positions if I am appointed to this position. The next step is for the party leader to inform the prime minister. I don't know whether he will approve this or not. If the prime minister does not feel that I am qualified for this position, I will remain the party secretary. But if he approves this, the matter will be submitted to the king. After I have been officially appointed to this position, I will resign my position as party secretary.

[Question] It is said that you were chosen to serve as minister in order to prevent a split within the party.

[Answer] That is the rumor. But there would not have been a split. If two names had been submitted, we would have had to pass a resolution, unless a name had been submitted and rejected for some reason without a party resolution. But by chance, my name was the only one submitted.

I want to repeat that I really wanted this position to go to an MP from the northeast. People don't like to talk about quotas. But it must be admitted that in appointing ministers in 1983, we chose four MPs from the south to serve as ministers since many of our MPs come from that region. Few of our MPs come from other regions and so only a couple were chosen to serve as ministers. Mr Damrong was chosen because the MPs from the northeast supported him. Some people have said that no consideration should be given to region. They are afraid that this will give rise to regionalism.

But I am a senior person. I felt that we should give the honor to the northeast. If people didn't agree, this could be discussed. I proposed that Mr Khunthong be appointed. As for the vacant position of deputy minister, I feel that that should go to an MP from the northeast.

[Question] After the 1983 election, you said that you would not accept a ministerial position. Why was that?

[Answer] I felt that we had knowledgeable and capable MPs. Also, I felt that we should support younger people who had a political future. I felt that they



should come from all the regions so that all the regions could have a sense of pride. I felt that that would expand the party's base. I did not feel that it would be good for all the ministers to come from Bangkok Metropolitan. That is why I refused to become a minister.

Actually, I did not want to accept this time either. I tried to get the party leader to take this position since he is a knowledgeable and capable person. If he became the minister, I am sure that science would make much progress. But he said that he already had too much to do and so I had to accept.

[Question] It is said that Mr Khunthong withdrew his name because of doubts about his ability to deal with foreigners. Is this a real problem for him?

[Answer] We did discuss this at a conference. We did not feel that he would have any problems. Because in talking with scientists, we sometimes have to have a translator. I can't talk with them either since each circle has its own terminology. Those in political circles use a certain terminology. Those in trade circles use trade terms. When you talk with soldiers, you have to talk about artillery and other weapons. But I don't know anything about those things. I have to have experts in those fields explain things to me.

I also think that using an interpreter can be beneficial. Sometimes, I understand what was said, but using an interpreter gives me a chance to think how I want to answer. The leaders of some countries have to use interpreters when they negotiate with each other. If they spoke to each other directly, they might respond too quickly. Having an interpreter gives them a chance to think before they reply. And there are certain terms, such as scientific and medical terms, with which we are not familiar. This is not a problem.

I think that Mr Khunthong probably wants to remain in his present position since he has held that position for 30 months. He probably wants to finish the work. Mr Panyat said that there is still much that needs to be done concerning tourism and that he would like to finish the work.

Things were very fair at that meeting. What is good about the Democrat Party is that everyone in the party, whether an old or new member, is equal. No one has more rights than others. Everyone has the right to become minister if their name is submitted and the majority approve this. For example, at the meeting I said that Dr Phiraphan Phalusuk was a knowledgeable and capable person. But some people felt that since this was his first term as an MP, the position should go to someone more senior.

[Question] What should the people think about scientific circles?

[Answer] If the industrial plants take an interest in science and technology, improve their tools and use knowledgeable and capable people to supervise the plants, there will be great improvement both qualitatively and quantitatively. If they cooperate with the Ministry of Science to improve the goods using modern equipment, we will achieve better results.

[Question] Do you mean that people should give more attention to science and technology?

[Answer] Yes, they should. The countries that have made great progress have done so because of science and technology. These have played a role for a long time. But we have attached little importance to this. It was only after Mr Damrong became the minister that people began giving more attention to this.

11943

CSO: 4207/297

THAILAND

COLUMN CRITICIZES MILITARY-RUN CORPORATION

Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPDA in Thai 8 Sep 85 p 3

[Catch the Tide column]

[Text] The events concerning the Muanchon Phatthana Company, in which Gen Mana Rattanakoset is deeply involved, seem to indicate that certain military groups and certain soldiers are following in the footsteps of soldiers following the coup d'etat of 1947. The question is, what path did the soldiers follow after the coup of 1947? The facts provide the answer.

What is quite clear about the soldiers of that period is that they played a great role in politics and in economic matters. The coup of November 1951, which was staged by those in power, was actually staged because the 1949 constitution prevented soldiers from holding political positions or from getting involved in business matters.

Instead of using parliamentary power to change the constitution, Field Marshal Phibunsongkhram and his faction, which included Gen Phin Chunhawan, Lt Gen Sarit Thanarat and Maj Gen Thanom Kittikhachon, staged a coup and tore up the constitution, putting the constitution of 1932 in its place. Following that, many members of the coup group took political positions, including serving as type-2 members and ministers.

Because most members of the 1947 coup group were not part of the old elite, even though they now held high military and political positions, their economic position was still weak. And so their next step was to involve themselves in economic affairs. That is when they first started acquiring shares in companies and banks.

That is when companies of the "unity," "protection" and "Bangkok" type began appearing.

The brave soldiers of the nation did not refer only to men skilled in war but also to many people who succeeded in becoming chairman of the board of various companies. One result was that the assets of one former prime minister were seized by another prime minister. And in the course of time, the prime minister who had seized the assets of that former prime minister had the same thing happen to him.

One result of the events of 14 October 1973 was that power, which had been held by just a few families, was greatly fragmented. These events also gave rise to the idea that professional soldiers should not become involved in politics or business as in the past.

Gen Soem Na Nakhon did not hold shares in any company. Gen Prem Tinsulanon has never been accused of using his military power for economic gain. Gen Prayut Charumni and Gen Athit Kamlangek both began their military careers with clean hands. They are professional soldiers who have risen as soldiers. That is, they have risen through the ranks and lived on their military salaries. If their superior officers wanted to show them kindness, they gave them special work, or secret tasks, to perform. The only activity that they have engaged in outside the military is to hold positions in state enterprises. They have never thought about holding shares or having positions in commercial banks as did Sarit, Phao, Thanom, Praphat, and Krit. And so why has the Muanchon Phatthana Company come into existence since it is a "unity" and "Bangkok" type company? Soldiers who are close to retirement have involved younger soldiers in this. It is difficult to explain how this can be good for the military.

11943

CSO: 4207/297

THAILAND

MILITARY CORPORATION TO MAKE EXPLOSIVES

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Sep 85 p 17

[Article by Pattnapong Chantranontwong]

[Text]

**THE military-backed Mass Development Corporation (MDC), expecting a strong financial base through its monopoly of the country's whisky marketing, plans to set up a multi-million-baht factory to produce explosive fuses for supply to the armed forces.**

ACM Prapa Vejpan, managing director of MDC (also known as Muechom Pattana Co.), told *Business Post* that the explosive-fuse plant project is expected to begin within a year. "The first step of our plan is to produce weapons for supply to the armed forces," said ACM Prapa, a retired assistant C-in-C of the Royal Thai Air Force.

He said he expected a great demand for its products once the plant is ready for operations.

He said MDC has held unofficial talks with some senior military officers, "and they agreed to the corporation's idea to set up such a plant."

Once the plant is ready, he said, not only will the country save several million baht in foreign currencies through local purchase of fuses, but will also help the armed forces more independence in making purchases.

Though the exact figures have yet to be worked out, ACM Prapa said the project will involve investment of several million baht. He also said MDC has approached several countries for technological assistance. "These countries include France, West Germany, the United States and South Korea, and all of them have agreed to transfer technology to us," he said.

MDC hopes to earn enough revenue through its whisky marketing agree-

ment, for use as investment in the explosive fuse project.

In an earlier interview, ACM Prapa said that Sura Mahara, producer of Mekhong and Kwang Thong whiskies, and the Sura Thip group, producer of 13 Hong brand whiskies, have agreed to appoint MDC as their joint distributor. A contract allowing MDC to monopolize the marketing of whisky is expected to be signed soon.

MDC has also joined hands with Charoen Phokphand, a leading poultry and agri-products company, to export pork to Singapore. "We will handle the transportation for C.P.," ACM Prapa said, adding that the recent three trial shipments of frozen pork to Singapore had proved very satisfactory.

The contract with C.P. states that pigs will be raised by C.P. and slaughtered by the Preserved Food Organisation. ACM Prapa said direct air transportation of slaughtered pigs to Singapore was the way to boost pig export, especially since Malaysia, a Muslim country, has not allowed overland transport of Thai pork to Singapore.

The regular export of frozen pork from September 1 onward, will be about 35 tons a day. It will be transported in three trips by DC-10s chartered from Thai Airways Co., ACM Prapa said.



THAILAND

BRIEFS

PRC ALIEN SMUGGLING--At 0900 hours on 24 July, Police Maj Pricha Kluma, an inspector at Section 1, Police Precinct 4, Immigration Division, learned that aliens who had entered the country illegally were hiding at the house at 18 Inthanara Lane, 42 Sutthisan Road. Thus, he took a force of immigration officials to search the house. They found 75 Chinese from mainland China hiding in the house. Most were 20-25 years old. Their passports had expired, and some of them did not have visas. They were taken into custody for further handling of the case at the Immigration Division. From the interrogation, it was learned that these Chinese had entered Thailand legally. But they had stayed on illegally in order to wait for forged Thai identification documents. After that, they planned to go find work in Europe and the United States. During their search of this house, the police found Mr Prayut Suthirat, who rented the house for 25,000 baht a month as a haven for the Chinese. Mr Prayut said that Mr Uan (surname unknown) had hired him to watch these Chinese. Mr Uan had brought in the Chinese 5 or 10 at a time. They were occasionally taken out. Mr Uan brought them food three times a day in his van. The police are looking for Mr Uan. [Text] [Bangkok NABO NA in Thai 25 Jul 85 p 10] 11943

MAIZE FOR TAIWAN CONTAMINATED--Taipei (Reuter)--Seven Taiwan government officials face disciplinary action in connection with contaminated maize imported from Thailand, a senior government official said yesterday. Vice Economics Minister Li Mo told reporters that the seven, including two department heads of the ministry's Board of Foreign Trade, would be disciplined for dereliction of duty in handling 49,000 tonnes of Thai maize contaminated with cancer-causing aflatoxin. Eighteen officials of the State Tobacco and Wine Monopoly Bureau were disciplined on Wednesday for producing rice wine from the maize, which was imported last October. A bureau official said that the Government had recalled two million bottles of rice wine from the market after they were found to contain aflatoxin. Nine businessmen were charged last week with selling the maize to the bureau's breweries and animal feeders, despite a government order to convert it into industrial starch. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Sep 85 p 2]

CSO: 4200/4

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARTICLE STRESSES NEED FOR COORDINATION AMONG MILITARY SIGNAL FORCES

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Jul 85, pp 41-46

[Article by Colonel Nguyen Diep: "Some Problems Concerning Signal and Liaison Operations in the Local People's War"]

[Text] Signal and liaison capabilities are not only a weapon of the commander in time of combat, but are also a constant and indispensable factor to the various leadership and command levels within the locality in preparing for and conducting a people's war within the locality. In peace time, signal operations are the means by which local command is maintained in the buildup of forces and the maintenance of combat readiness. They are the means by which the battlefield deployment of the people's war within the locality is consolidated in order to lay a solid foundation for building the strategic area of operation or a strong and durable military fortress. Signal operations must insure the rapid and timely transmission of emergency orders and help to create a position in which we can take the initiative in fighting and winning victory over each plan and tactic that the enemy employs in their war of encroachment and occupation and in their wide-ranging war of sabotage as well as in the eventuality of their launching a large-scale war of aggression.

The special characteristics of signal and liaison operations in the local people's war are as follows: they must provide for the coordinated command of many different types of forces operating within a large area of operation, forces that are separated by large distances; the table of organization and equipment of local military signal forces are not commensurate with the requirements of their mission but are supported by the signal forces of the various sectors... Participating in combat in the local people's war are many different forces: local forces, border defense forces, the self-defense units of factories, worksites and state farms and the militia units of the villages within the locality, in addition to which many other forces can also participate. A provincial military command organization might have to maintain direct liaison with at least 40 or 50 different units and forces which, at some places, are separated by as much as 300 kilometers. When main force troops are participating in coordinated combat operations, the number of units with which and the distance over which liaison must be maintained increase significantly.

At first glance, the local signal network appears quite complicated, especially in the localities along the northern border. There, the signal network is also impeded by many factors, most importantly by enemy sabotage as well as by geographical factors. The rugged terrain of high rock walls, sheer cliffs, deep streams and dense forests, the irregular weather (sudden rains and flooding) and the high humidity pose more than a few difficulties in signal and liaison operations. The communications distance of radios, especially short wave radios, is reduced significantly. Deploying and providing security for telephone lines is difficult, require much manpower and wire and the reliability of these lines is low. The effectiveness of signal equipment and alert equipment is generally not high. In view of all of these objective factors, how, on the basis of the existing table of organization and equipment, can a reliable signal and liaison network be maintained at all times in order to promptly and accurately support the command and coordination of forces, including units that operate in an independent and decentralized manner, especially at times when the fighting is the hardest? Finding a precise solution to this problem is difficult. It demands that many elements and aspects of the organization, staff, equipment, command, leadership and the training and use of signal forces be worked out well. Here, we shall only present a few thoughts for the commanders and signal directors of the localities to study and examine.

#### 1. Achieving a Combined Strength and Making Full Use of All Signal Forces and Equipment Within the Locality

Of foremost importance is the need to closely coordinate the existing signal forces and equipment within the locality and establish a reliable and widespread signal system throughout the locality. In the current situation, every locality, in addition to the signal forces and equipment of the local armed forces, also has at its disposal the signal forces of the military organization on the upper level and the sectors of the party and state organizations, especially the posts and telecommunications sector. These signal forces are present in practically all areas of the locality and maintain constant communications within their sector or unit. Each signal force and each type of signal equipment has its own capabilities and strengths. At the same time, each has certain drawbacks and weaknesses. For example, the posts and telecommunications sector has an existing communications system and its equipment is in operation every hour of the day. However, the ability of the sector to provide security for its lines as well as its coefficient of communications security are low, especially when the impact of objective factors (enemy attacks, changing weather conditions...) is large. Although the signal forces of the armed forces are highly mobile and relatively modern, they cannot, by themselves, undertake all of the missions that arise in combat. Therefore, closely coordinating the various signal forces and types of signal equipment compensates for the shortcomings of each force and develops upon their strongpoints, thus establishing a widespread and reliable signal system that provides timely support. This is the basis upon which the various local military command echelons and signal directors acquire signal forces and signal equipment to utilize at key points, on main fronts, in important stages and at decisive times. At the same time, it is also a

prerequisite to maintaining command signal operations and coordinating all forces participating in combat in a precise and timely manner in each stage and situation, even emergency situations.

In this process of coordination, the signal forces within the locality must have as their nucleus the signal forces of the armed forces and the posts and telecommunications sector. Because, these two forces are stronger in terms of their organizational system, their work routine, their level of technical specialization and their equipment as well. Even in peace time, these two forces coordinate with and assist each other in many ways in maintaining constant communications. The information director of the armed forces and the posts-telecommunications director are generally rather highly skilled persons who know the signal and liaison support plans of the locality well, consequently, they can bring much creativity and flexibility to the effort to build a single signal system for the locality.

Over the years, we have employed a very wide variety of simple forms of communications. We must research and utilize these forms in a manner consistent with the properties of each type of equipment, with the nature and mission of each force, with the combat situation and the equipment situation of the signal forces within the locality.

On the provincial level, generally speaking, primary emphasis should be placed upon wired and wireless signal equipment. At the same time, importance must be attached to organizing and using alert signal equipment and simple signal equipment. Efforts must be made to establish a wired communications system extending from the provincial level to the districts, the local battalions, the border defense posts and the important centers. In peace time, primarily wired communications should be employed and the use of wireless communications should be limited, especially in the border provinces.

On the district level, because the ability to organize and utilize wired and wireless communications is limited, widespread use must be made of rudimentary signal equipment and full use must be made of local means of communication and the communication capabilities of the people.

With regard to areas and units that are decentralized or are operating under special conditions and cannot maintain constant liaison, periodic liaison must be established. If this liaison cannot be direct, the conditions must be established for indirect liaison through intermediary stations or whatever form or method is necessary to maintain signal contact and liaison.

The realities of many years, including the years spent fighting the war of destruction waged by the U.S. imperialists as well as the recent years spent fighting the war of encroachment and occupation and the wide-ranging war of sabotage being waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, show that we have a rather reliable local signal network. Many provinces, such as Lang Son, Cao Ban, Quang Ninh, Ha Tuyen, Lai Chau, Nghe Tinh and Ha Nam Ninh, have, as a result of utilizing the capabilities of the signal forces of the armed forces, the signal forces of the various sectors of the state and the signal forces of the people, enabled the local party committee, administration and military organization to lead all aspects of work, combat, production, combat



support, the buildup of forces...and achieved the combined strength of the local people's war, thereby winning victory over the enemy and firmly defending the locality.

In the localities mentioned above, military signal forces have closely coordinated with the forces of the posts and telecommunications sector to provide continuous liaison from the provincial level down to the districts, from the districts down to the combat clusters, down to the villages. There have been many fine examples of signal troops, personnel of the posts and telecommunications sector and the local people coordinating in combat to maintain and protect the local signal and liaison network. In combat, importance has been attached to creatively coordinating the use of modern technical equipment with simple and rudimentary signal equipment and methods of the locality. As a result, despite heavy enemy attacks and complex terrain and weather conditions, the signal system has remained open and reliable.

It must also be realized that coordinating signal forces in the local people's war is much different than establishing combat coordination among the signal forces of the main force military corps within a campaign or a battle being fought by coordinating forces. It is coordination that is both of an immediate, urgent nature and a long-range nature. It must be maintained throughout the process of the armed forces and people of the localities on the frontline working along with the armed forces and people of the entire country to simultaneously carry out the two strategic tasks of "building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland." Of course, more attention must be given to this coordination in combat, especially during important stages of combat and at decisive times. The commanders and information directors in the localities should not take a simplistic approach to this matter nor should they think that all they need do to complete a mission or handle an emergency situation is to simply assemble signal forces and equipment. What they must realize here is that coordinating signal forces and equipment is very important but, at the same time, very difficult and complicated. Because, in normal times, every signal force has a different function and task and the organizational system, staff, equipment, policies and work rules of each differ. The personnel of signal forces also possess differing degrees of military knowledge and not even their specialized technical skills are the same. Therefore, whereas this coordination is considered to be the matter of foremost importance in the utilization of signal forces in the local people's war, it must also be considered the foremost requirement with which the various command echelons, signal directors and signal forces must concern themselves and the foremost requirement that they must take steps to meet.

## 2. Successfully Organizing and Building Signal Forces in the Local People's War

In order to establish the organizational base and provide the signal and liaison support needed to meet leadership and command requirements in the local people's war as well as to create the conditions necessary for signal forces to develop their strength, the localities must perform the following number of jobs well in peace time:



a) Organizing the signal organization and defining who is responsible for leading signal and liaison operations within the locality.

On the local level, the responsibility for leading and organizing the command of signal forces belongs to the party committee echelon and the local commander, first and most directly to the commander. To assist the commander in this area, the unified military commands within the localities must establish a signal organization of the locality. The signal organization is responsible for organizing and building the signal and liaison system of the locality and working out plans to make coordinated use of signal forces and equipment in time of war in order to lead and command the local people's war.

On the provincial level, the director of the provincial posts and telecommunications sector is generally in charge of this signal organization, with the signal director of the provincial military command serving as the deputy head of this organization. In those provinces in which main force military corps operate on a regular basis, the corps' signal director can serve as the head or deputy head of the signal organization. On the district level, this organization is usually headed by the chief of the district posts and telecommunications office, with the signal assistant of the district military command serving as its deputy head. In cases in which a main force division or regiment is operating within the district, the division signal director can be appointed to head the signal organization, with the chief of the posts and telecommunications office and the signal assistant of the military command serving as the deputy chiefs of this organization.

b) Planning the buildup and development of the local signal and liaison system.

On the basis of the planning that has been developed for building the locality politically, economically, culturally, socially and in terms of national defense, the persons in charge and the local signal organization must conduct thorough research on their own while exchanging opinions and holding discussions with the persons in charge of the signal forces of the various sectors, beginning with the local military signal organization and the local posts and telecommunications sector, for the purpose of planning the buildup and development of the local signal and liaison system under the guideline of combining the economy with the national defense system and vice versa. On the basis of the signal network master plan, yearly plans must be formulated for strengthening and developing the local signal system in accordance with budget appropriations. The table of organization and equipment must be augmented in a manner consistent with the actual requirements of each locality and each period of time. Automatically and uniformly distributing signal forces and equipment among localities and stages should be avoided as this only leads to a situation in which some localities have more forces and equipment than they need while other localities sometimes do not have sufficient signal forces or equipment to fulfill their function.

Every possible measure must be taken to strengthen and develop the local signal system. The experience of some localities has shown that it is necessary to properly implement the guidelines of the central level and the

locality working together, the state and the people working together, in order to secure investments by the various sectors while tapping the strengths and capabilities of the locality and all the people. Recently, in a number of border provinces, such as Ha Tuyen, Lai Chau and Cao Bang, despite the large size and many economic limitations of these provinces, the local party committees and administrations, as a result of their thorough understanding of the tasks and requirements involved in strengthening the national defense system and maintaining combat readiness, have centralized their investments in order to rapidly develop wired signal networks extending from the province down to the districts, the units of the local forces and the border defense posts.

In addition to planning the development of a stationary signal system and adopting yearly plans to gradually achieve this objective, the signal organization of the unified military command of the province (or district) must formulate a plan for utilizing signal forces and equipment on the basis of the existing stationary information network and the capabilities for mobilizing supplemental signal forces in time of war. This plan must be regularly adjusted so that it is consistent with the combat readiness plan of the locality. The signal forces operating within the locality must be given a thorough understanding of and conduct exercises in this plan.

c) Building increasingly strong signal forces within the local signal system.

To build and develop the signal and liaison system, importance must be attached to building and training local signal forces in peace time and to adopting plans for the buildup and development of these forces in time of war. Signal forces must be able to properly fulfill their specialized function during normal times and fully capable of undertaking missions in the process of coordinating signal forces and equipment when necessary.

As regards the signal forces of provincial (or district) local forces, although their table of organization and equipment is not balanced with their mission, while waiting for these forces to be suitably augmented, the localities must look for every way to insure that they can complete their mission. In the immediate future, the localities must make an effort to staff 100 percent of the table of organization of the signal organization and signal company of the province and of the local regiment and provide the districts and the local battalions with the required number of signal assistants and signal platoons. As regards equipment, if adequate equipment has not been supplied by the ministry and the military region, it is necessary to study the possibility of mobilizing equipment of the posts and telecommunications sector and other sectors within the locality in order to fully and promptly augment existing equipment and utilize this equipment effectively when necessary. As regards the combat clusters of the districts, whose table of organization and equipment is similar to that of the local battalions, if they lack wired and wireless signal equipment, they should increase their alert signal forces and simple signal forces. On the village level, the alert signal organization mainly utilizes persons mobilizing one another (using bicycles, motorbikes and so forth) together with simple, self-manufactured signal equipment (drums, wooden fish, gongs, trumpets, signal flags, lanterns...).

The localities on the second line can reduce their staffs to 50 to 65 percent of the forces of the localities on the first line but must have a plan for mobilizing reserve signal forces so that signal forces can be rapidly supplemented when an order is received to shift to a higher state of combat readiness.

As regards the forces of the posts and telecommunications sector, it is necessary to establish self-defense signal units and adopt plans for providing them with military signal training in order to have, in time of war, forces to operate existing signal stations, forces to operate the additional signal stations established at command posts and bases and forces to augment newly mobilized units.

In addition to local military signal forces and the forces of the posts and telecommunications sector, attention must be given to formulating plans for mobilizing the signal forces of the other sectors of the state, mobilizing signal soldiers and cadres who have been discharged but are not subject to mobilization by the upper level and the youths participating in the people's signal clubs in order to establish a pool of reserves ready to supplement the forces of the locality as well as main force units.

In peace time, a plan must be adopted for providing the signal forces of the sectors and reserve signal forces with training that is consistent with the guidelines governing the utilization of these forces in time of war. Practical training exercises and combined training maneuvers must periodically be conducted in accordance with the locality's combat readiness plan.

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CSO: 4209/633

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

IMPROVEMENTS TO TRAINING OF COMMANDERS SUGGESTED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Jul 85 pp 23-29

[Article by Colonel Nguyen Phu Chut: "Some Problems Regarding the Training of Command Cadres and Organizations in the Training-Combat Mission at This Time"]

[Text] The realities of combat are the sternest and most accurate test of the results of training-combat operations especially the training of commanders and command organizations.

Since early April 1984, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists have brazenly carried out new and very serious escalations along our country's northern border, the most serious since their war of aggression in February 1979. They have continuously shelled places all along the border with artillery and mortar rounds for periods lasting many days, employed a large number of main force troops in attacks to encroach upon and occupy a number of hills and have been waging a war of encroachment and occupation along the border in coordination with a wide-ranging war of sabotage being waged by them throughout our country. The enemy's plan is to gradually nibble away at our land, wear down our forces and force us to constantly deal with them, thereby making it impossible for us to concentrate our efforts on socialist construction and creating the conditions for them to launch a large-scale war of aggression at some point in the future. However, our armed forces, together with the local people along the border, highly vigilant and well prepared, have promptly retaliated against the enemy's artillery attacks, given them the punishment they deserve for their attacks to encroach upon and occupy hills and have begun to defeat their plan to encroach upon and occupy land along our country's border.

The above mentioned victories have been due to many different reasons. Among these is the important contributions that have been made by troop training and the training of command cadres and organizations of the main force as well as local units in recent years. However, the realities of combat have also revealed to us certain limitations that exist in our troop training.

On the basis of the realities of training and combat in the recent past, several requirements in the training of command cadres and organizations can be cited, the aim of which is to help further improve the quality and efficiency of the combat operations of our armed forces in the years ahead.



1. The Training of Command Cadres and Organizations Must Be Closely Tied to the Combat Mission of Each Unit

The practical approach of our party as it applies to combat training is to "train in those things that are needed in combat," is that "training must simulate actual combat conditions." Therefore, plans for the training of command cadres and command organizations must be consistent with the combat and combat readiness missions of each unit, each battlefield and each locality.

At the start of the training-combat mission for 1984, the ministry, reflecting precisely this view, established the following training guidelines and task: "...Raising the standard of the command cadres on the regimental and division echelons...from the standpoint of the art of fighting and the ability to manage and use weapons and combat support equipment and from the standpoint of the methods of command-staff work, of commanding and managing troops, of training subordinate cadres and soldiers..." Training must be basic, unified, systematic, comprehensive and solid and be based on the guideline of coordination in combat among the various branches. Thus, the requirement faced is to provide the command cadres and organizations on the tactical and campaign troop and corps echelons with training in the art of fighting (the art of organizing and conducting a campaign or battle) that is basic, solid and consistent with the requirements of the combat and combat readiness missions of each unit, on each battlefield and in the various situations that arise in war. It must be understood that training which is closely tied to the combat mission is, for the most part, no different than basic, systematic and comprehensive training. Such training is training that applies basic knowledge to the combat mission as determined by the specific circumstances concerning the enemy and ourselves and by specific terrain conditions. It is a continuation of basic, comprehensive training and has the aim of improving and perfecting the skills of command cadres and organizations in organizing, preparing for and conducting campaigns.

Recent experience has shown that because they lack a full understanding of this relationship in the training process, the training organization and methods of some units are still simplistic and shallow. For example, one unit that has been performing a defense mission for the past several years within an area of forests, hills and mountains has not given attention to providing its combat units with training under complex weather conditions, such as in fog, when visibility is limited. The commander has not given attention to organizing a warning system to detect enemy forces or prepared plans to fight them while they are still far away, etc.

The shortcomings mentioned above are due to the failure on the part of the commander to train organizations and troops in accordance with the different combat contingency plans that have been adopted or, if training has been conducted, the failure of the commander to provide thorough, detailed training in order to give the cadres and soldiers of the unit a clear picture of everything that might occur in combat so that each cadre, each soldier and each unit forges the necessary skills and is able to take the initiative and effectively deal with and handle every situation that arises.



From the realities of the training and combat of a number of units along the border, several points can be drawn to which attention must be given:

As regard units that are performing a combat or combat readiness mission, units which do not have much time for training, the best approach is to define, on the basis of the various combat contingency plans that have been adopted, a number of subjects in which training must be provided and to arrange training in these subjects in accordance with the principle of proceeding from the simple to the complex, from the part to the whole. Then, on the basis of how much time can be taken for training and the knowledge of these subjects that cadres and organizations already have, appropriate time should be allocated for training in each subject and the most effective training method should be selected.

In order for training to simulate the actual conditions encountered by each unit in its combat or combat readiness mission, troop exercises and maneuvers and organization maneuvers should be conducted under actual field conditions. They must entail many contingency plans for dealing with complex combat situations and an effort should be made to select sites for exercises in which the terrain is similar to the terrain in the combat zone. Absolute secrecy must be maintained so as not to divulge the units intentions or combat plan.

As regards the form of training, depending upon the specific situation of each unit, training can be conducted as staff organization exercises, command and staff organization maneuvers, troop maneuvers, etc. In urgent combat and combat readiness situations, staff organization training in the field is the best approach because combat contingency plans are usually already in place, less is involved in organizing and guiding training and the unit commander is usually the person who is directing training.

When conducting staff organization training in the field, cadres must be at their stipulated position within the command post. Before training begins, the training director must inspect the preparations made by the various components (tactical, reconnaissance...) to insure that they have prepared all the conditions needed for the training session. Staff organization training sessions can, depending upon the objectives and contents of the subjects in which training is being provided, begin in different ways: the training director can present a number of new, supplemental points of information concerning the enemy, our forces, the mission assigned by the upper echelon and so forth so that the organization participating in the training must quickly revise its decisions to suit the new situation and then promptly inform the lower echelon of the changes it has made.

In other cases, training can begin by presenting a number of complex situations, such as the loss of communications with the lower echelon, a few key cadres being wounded or killed, the loss of the original coordination among units and so forth, in order to familiarize the organization with situations that might be encountered in combat and provide it with training in developing optimum ways to creatively deal with these situations.

In the course of maneuvers conducted for commanders and staff organizations, the director must combine and correctly fulfill his functions as the director

of training and the commander of his military corps. As the commander, he must assign clearly and fully defined tasks to the organization; however, when acting as the director of training, he must skillfully evoke the factors that are necessary in order for the organization to display initiative, independence and creativity in its thinking and actions.

After each training subject or at the end of the training session, the training director must, on the basis of the stated objectives, assess and evaluate the results of training, analyze the correct and incorrect decisions, the strengths and weaknesses of the organization and point out the steps that must be taken to correct shortcomings. Of greater importance is the need to promptly gain experience from and uncover shortcomings in combat readiness training through the training of staff organizations in combat contingency plans in order to guide the organization in promptly augmenting and perfecting their combat plans and urgently make more thorough preparations in every area for being prepared to successfully complete the mission assigned by the upper echelon.

## **2. In Conjunction with Increasing the Knowledge of Military Science, Much More Importance Must Be Attached to the Development of Organizational and Practical Skills**

One relatively widespread weakness in present training-combat activities is the many places are not attaching appropriate importance to the development of the organizational and practical skills of cadres and trainees. One situation that exists is that some middle and high ranking cadres, after completing their training at schools, possess relatively systematic and comprehensive knowledge of the theory and principles of strategy, campaigns, tactics and staff work in combat operations that are coordinated among the various services and branches but are rather confused when it comes to organizing and conducting campaigns and combat operations. Some cadres, even in the face of normal combat situations, make decisions that are inaccurate and deal with these situations in a manner that lacks flexibility. For example, during maneuvers in attacking Hill X, because of fog, the commander was unable to see that the unit secretly breaching the hill's defenses was encountering difficulties. At the same time, both wired and wireless communications had been lost. Instead of the commander immediately sending a staff officer down to the site where the attack was being opened to assess the situation (a distance of no more than 500 meters) and deciding immediately to switch to the plan to send in reinforcements, which had been worked out in advance and for which preparations had been made, he did nothing and waited for nearly an entire day for communications to be restored. Of course, this maneuver-combat operation was unsuccessful. Another widespread situation seen recently in training is that all staff organizations on the various echelons have been able to express the objectives of the commander on a map quite well and in exact accordance with regulations; however, they do not know how to organize and employ a variety of suitable methods to promptly and accurately transmit these objectives to the lower echelons and have not taken many different steps to assist the lower echelons in organization the implementation of these objectives. When combat operations have had to be organized in an urgent manner, staff organizations have not grasped or dealt with the matters of key importance. Instead, their efforts have generally been decentralized and

marked by confusion and attention to matters of minor importance. They have lacked the vision of a campaign organization, lacked full projections of how the situation might develop in order to take the initiative in guiding campaign developments in accordance with the intentions of the commander.

The realities of recent training-combat operations show that attention must be given in campaign and combat training to performing the following three jobs better:

--Organizing reconnaissance of the enemy;

--Organizing coordination;

--Organizing command operations.

Reconnoitering the enemy is an extremely important aspect of training-combat operations. Only when reconnaissance of the enemy is well organized is it possible to gain a correct and clear understanding of the table of organization and equipment, the weapons, the principles of operation and the strengths and weaknesses in the campaign and combat operations of the enemy. Only by fully assessing every aspect of the situation from the standpoint of the plans and activities of the enemy can the commander and the command organization have the basis needed to make decisions and organize training and combat plans in an accurate manner. To truly raise the level of combat readiness in order to thwart each plan of the enemy to attack, the commanders of the divisions and military corps must have very good plans for providing subordinate cadres and staff organizations with training in organizing reconnaissance of the enemy. This reconnaissance is carried out by many different forces and involves many different methods and types of technical equipment. The commanders and staff organizations of units, divisions and corps must know how to organize reconnaissance forces and have a plan for organizing the research, observation and reconnaissance of the enemy in depth in order to adopt the best possible training and combat readiness plans and win victory over the enemy in every situation. A plan must be adopted for organizing very accurate reconnaissance of the enemy on the basis of the function, capabilities and mission of each unit and organization. At the same time, there must be a plan for coordinating the reconnaissance forces of the upper and lower echelons, of main force and local units, in order to avoid duplication of effort, counterproductive efforts and oversights at certain times and places that make us vulnerable to the enemy. The units of the detachments, divisions and corps that are performing combat and combat readiness missions on the front must be trained to attach importance to and skillfully organize reconnaissance of the enemy through the capturing of prisoners. Every unit and branch that is in direct contact with the enemy must have a specific plan concerning the capture of prisoners so that it can promptly extract from them and put to immediate use on the battlefield information and documents concerning the enemy. There is one practice that is not good and must be corrected, namely, the practice of a commander of a unit on the frontline, a unit that stands face to face with the enemy, relying simply, or primarily, upon notices issued by the upper echelon for information on the enemy.



The commanders of regiments and divisions must see to it that their reconnaissance detachments are educated and trained very well from the standpoint of their will, their sense of responsibility, their standards and their professional ability to reconnoiter the enemy. At the same time, these commanders must concern themselves with organizing the material and spiritual lives of reconnaissance cadres and soldiers well so that they can complete their mission well. Command organizations and the professional components that specialize in keeping abreast of the enemy situation must display more positive thinking and take greater initiative in reconnoitering the enemy. These components must receive regular training to cultivate their political qualities, build their will to fight and improve their ability to utilize technical equipment so that they can promptly assess, research, analyze and collate information on the enemy situation in an accurate manner and competently support strategic, campaign and combat command operations.

In reconnoitering the enemy, we must make full use of every force, every source of information and every means available. There must be close coordination among the functional professional organizations of one's unit, of the upper and lower echelons, of the various branches and services, of the locality and the friendly units with whom operations are being conducted. In particular, we must know how to organize, teach and mobilize the people to reconnoiter the enemy. They are an "eyes and ears" force that can reconnoiter the enemy more widely, promptly and effectively than any other force. The commander of a combined branch must have a plan for closely coordinating with the local party committee and administration and the local military organization within his area of operation for the purpose of promptly organizing reconnaissance networks among the people that coordinate with troops in reconnoitering the enemy. Importance must be attached to periodically conducting a preliminary review of the enemy's situation in order to learn the laws of operation of the enemy in the areas of strategy, campaigns and combat as well as gain experience concerning our reconnaissance of the enemy and necessary to promptly provide the information that is gained to troops, cadres and organizations and use it to instruct and train them.

As regards organizing coordination, warfare in mountainous, forested terrain, because many forces are participating in combat, because the area of operation is large, because the terrain and weather are complex..., demands that staff organizations be very dynamic and creative and not restrict themselves to existing directives and plans for the coordination of forces. Recent facts have shown that the harsh terrain and weather conditions in the mountainous forests, such as fog, flooding and so forth, frequently disrupt plans for the coordination of forces. Therefore, once he has been assigned a mission and has organized this coordination, the commander must organize inspections and keep abreast of the situation throughout the process of preparing for and conducting combat and campaign operations, must immediately detect new developments in the enemy's situation, our situation, the terrain, the weather and so forth in order to promptly adjust this coordination and sometimes must propose that the objectives or combat plan be changed if the situation has changed.

As regards the organizing of command operations, due to the nature and characteristics of highly mobile, modern warfare and the fact that the

situation changes in a very complex and rapid manner, the command organizational system must operate in an accurate, timely, coordinated and continuous manner in every situation. The commanders and command organizations on the various echelons must have the ability to organize and utilize the signal equipment needed to collect and process, in an accurate and timely fashion, a very large volume of information in order to have the basis needed to make accurate decisions and, at the same time, rapidly organize the effective implementation of these decisions with the aim of winning victory in combat. To accomplish this, the commander must display a very high degree of personal responsibility, must firmly take the initiative, must be decisive and flexible in command operations. On the other hand, he must be able to display the spirit of collective responsibility when utilizing his organization.

To meet the demands mentioned above, in addition to actively providing commanders and command organization cadres with training in military science and art, military technology, the principles of organizing and commanding campaign and combat operations..., it is also necessary to continuously build their will to fight and cultivate their political qualities. The commanders on all echelons must constantly improve themselves and set high examples in the fulfillment of their duties, especially in combat. In cases of arduous, fierce combat, when the unit is encountering difficulties in completing its mission, the commander must be present at the place where the greatest difficulties are being encountered so that he can personally assess the situation, issue precise and timely directives and orders to the lower echelons and help them carry out these orders and directives in a full and effective manner.

The position taken up by the commander and command organization in combat must be a very good position, one which insures that the commander can constantly and directly assess the situation and developments in combat, one that facilitates management of the forces within the unit's combat formation and one that reduces the number of intermediary command levels. In particular, in complex terrain, such as mountainous forests, hills, along the border, on the islands and so forth, the commander's position is usually closer to the main front of combat than in average terrain. The closer his position to this front is, the easier it is for him to personally organize the command of subordinate units.

### 3. Command Cadres and Organizations Must Be Trained in Combining Combat Operations with Training in Order To Build the Unit in Every Respect and Grow and Mature with Each Battle

One of the characteristics of the war of encroachment and occupation being waged by Chinese aggressor forces along our border is that attacks are protracted, occur at many different places and in many different phases and last for many days. The fighting becomes intense for a period of time and then subsides. This situation demands that commanders and command organizations know how to closely combine combat operations with training so that their units become stronger and grow and mature with each battle. Recently, all of our units along the border have given their attention to doing this and have gained much useful experience. However, the specific attitudes and actions of some command cadres and organizations show that they



still do not truly understand the important significance of combining combat operations with training and building the unit and that they have not actively tried to make time or overcome the difficulties being faced in order to do this. There are still some cadres who maintain that a frontline unit should concentrate only on its combat and combat readiness mission and that providing troop training, augmenting troop strength, drawing experience from combat and building and strengthening the unit in every respect are the concerns of the organizations on the upper echelon.

From the practices of many units, the following several experiences in combining combat operations with training and the buildup of units can be drawn:

--The command cadres and organizations on the various echelons must have a full awareness of the importance of and the benefits derived from combining combat operations with training and the buildup of units. This is a matter that is part of the guidelines for building our army. On the basis of this awareness, they must build determination to achieve this objective and work out a specific plan and take practical measures to build units that are strong and solid in every respect and meet the requirements of immediate combat and combat readiness missions. At the same time, they must insure that the long-range buildup of a regular force and modern army is maintained in accordance with the program and at the correct rate.

--It is necessary to regularly conduct preliminary and final reviews of experience and promptly draw useful lessons following each phase of training-combat and maneuvers, each battle and each phase of activity.

--All available time between battles and phases of activity, whether at battle positions or at positions in the rear, must be used to employ suitable methods of training and organize supplementary training in areas in which weaknesses still exist and in new subjects that will be required in subsequent combat missions.

--The command cadre and organization must organize the coordination of training and combat operations well and know how, depending upon the situation and mission, to correctly define the subjects in which training must be provided, methods of training and the opportunities for training that exist for each unit. They must closely observe and guide the efforts of the lower echelons in this area and provide them with assistance. They must, at each point in time, concentrate their own efforts on those units that are the weakest or the units that are about to undertake the main "maneuver-campaign or combat" missions. They must promptly and resolutely insure that training is consistent with fighting methods and the specific combat mission with the aim of maintaining the ability of units to fight continuously.

For the foreseeable future, the fight between ourselves and the enemy will continue to be a very arduous, bitter and complex fight. The lessons that have been drawn and the experiences that have been gained from the realities of recent training-combat operations are extremely useful. Training must continue to keep abreast of realities on the battlefield, must be sensitive to new problems that arise and must promptly point out to command cadres and

organizations practical requirements and subjects of study that are consistent with immediate combat missions, thereby making an important contribution to defeating the schemes and acts of encroachment and occupation along the border by Chinese expansionist and aggressor forces and enabling us to take the initiative in dealing with every situation that arises.

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CSO: 4209/632

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

THAI AMBASSADOR ON ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, TRADE, USSR AID

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 29 Jul 85 p 3

[Interview: "Mr Atta Chaiyanam, Thai Ambassador to Hanoi"]

[Text] [Question] How do the leaders of the Vietnamese people see relations between Thailand and Vietnam, and how were you treated by Vietnam, as Thai ambassador to Hanoi, during the period following the frequent protests, and was it difficult for you?

[Answer] Vietnam believed that it had to do with China, that Thailand was close to China and was working with China. That was their view. We were always trying to tell them that we just had the same view, and Thailand was not the only country--all of ASEAN agreed that Vietnam had committed aggression in Cambodia.

But at the same time, Vietnam kept insisting that Vietnam needed to be an ally of ASEAN, particularly Thailand, the country closest to the situation. It knew that Thailand was important, and at the same time it tried to separate Thailand from ASEAN by viewing Thailand as having different opinions from ASEAN. It tried to say that Thailand was close to China. This could be seen clearly from its frequent statements concerning us. Thailand tried to correct them, but they didn't believe us, and we have continued to try.

In the frequent protests or condemnations, which for a while occurred almost daily but which were nonviolent, there were actually two sides, but ours were by individuals and theirs were by the government, because their government is completely in control.

During the period of daily protests it was difficult for me being there, but it was still a period of protests in the form of announcements by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and protests on the pages of newspapers. That is, there were no diplomatic protests, because a diplomatic protest is a big thing harmful to relations.

The protests continued until later they were considered a normal thing. When I was first stationed there, it was a little uncomfortable, but I believe that we are born with a need to acquire knowledge.

However, even if relations were not so good, government contacts were polite and no violent words were exchanged. Even the criticism was made in polite language, which kept it from being more difficult for us.

[Question] How are trade contacts with Vietnam now, and are they improving?

[Answer] I can say that trade between Thailand and Vietnam is something that the Thai government does not object to. If an individual engages in trade, that is his affair. Vietnam wants a lot of trade with Thailand. It wants to buy a lot, but it has trade problems because it doesn't have the money to spend. Vietnam often wants us to buy things in exchange that we don't need, for one thing, and second, they don't have the goods merchants want or they have them but the Vietnamese government has promised them to another country, for example to an Eastern European country or to Russia, to which it has great commitments because those governments give aid for various kinds of construction. Therefore, Vietnam must pay them back with goods like tea and coffee. These commitments have been there for a long time.

Vietnam has many things it can sell, like seafood, which it has sold to Russia and Japan, but Thailand has these goods itself.

I think the problem here is not lack of government support, but that Vietnam itself has not been able to find products that we need or they could not spend the money it would take were there to be a lot of trade. In any case, Vietnam does not have a lot of trade.

Other countries that have tried to trade with Vietnam have found the same problems. Vietnam does not have money to pay back the countries to which it is in debt and therefore they must take payment in goods, but it seems that Vietnam does not have the goods to give them.

[Question] What products does Vietnam want to buy from Thailand?

[Answer] Vietnam wants to buy all kinds of things, particularly foodstuffs. Sometimes there are problems of restrictions, but the problem is solved by ordering them from another country.

[Question] Are there obstacles to trade with Vietnam?

[Answer] The obstacle is Vietnam itself. To my knowledge, there are Thai merchants there, but not many, but I don't know about in Ho Chi Minh City. Of the merchants of other countries, there are many Japanese merchants there. It can be said that of noncommunist countries Japan has the most trade with Vietnam. Japan buys three kinds of products: seafood--mostly shrimp, including freshwater ones--scrap iron, and coal. Sometimes there is the problem of money, but Japan looks at it in the long run. Some companies have offered to give Vietnam fertilizer first and to accept the produce as payment later.

Vietnam's assertion that its economy is poor because it was blockaded is not true. It may have been true at first, but its assertion that the blockade prevented it from getting loans is not true. The reason for its not getting loans is that Vietnam cannot pay them back and therefore countries cannot make the loans.

Vietnam needs to expand trade relations with other countries, but it has not succeeded because it ties itself mostly to socialist countries. If it is to engage in trade with other countries, it must have things to exchange.

I think there are enough Thai goods, but I don't know how there are to enter. Last May their Ministry of Foreign Affairs invited me to go to Buon Ma Thuot, the first city that the North Vietnamese government took over in March 1976. I could see many kinds of Thai goods: toothbrushes, soap, tooth powder, and there were even children wearing misshapen T-shirts that clearly said "Ratanakosin year 200" and soccer balls saying in Vietnamese "Thai soccer ball," which I understand were really imported from Thailand and therefore had to say they were Thai soccer balls. When I go back to the south I don't know what else I'll see. Some people say it doesn't look like Hanoi. Some say it is like Bangkok.

[Question] What effects does the division over the Cambodian question have on the relations between the two countries?

[Answer] The Cambodian question is at the heart of whether relations between the two countries will improve or worsen. We want them to withdraw their troops and solve the Cambodian problem through peaceful means. As long as it is not solved, relations cannot improve. That is certain. They believe it is a question of their own survival, that is necessary for their own security that they have influence in Cambodia. We understand, but we believe they do not have the right to use military force and to affect our security. They say they have not threatened us, how have they threatened us? We say if you can invade one country, you can invade another country. Then they try to point out that their going into Thailand is not the same question as their going into Cambodia.

[Question] Would trade between Thailand and Vietnam increase if the Cambodian question were solved, and what avenues are there for trade with Vietnam?

[Answer] This is an interesting question, because it looks at the question from an additional angle. If the Cambodian question disappeared, I think we would also have trade with Cambodia, because we are nearby.

As for Vietnam, if we were to trade with them, it would probably be in the area of fishery, but Vietnam has economic problems. I don't know how much buying power it would have, whether it would be able to engage in countertrade or barter trade because it would have ties to Eastern European countries for at least another 5 to 6 years. But I think that if we have relations there may be cooperation in other areas besides trade, because Vietnam itself knows that we are prosperous in many areas--for example, agriculture and medicine--in which we can help them if they need it. Their



Eastern European friends have not been able to give them much medical help, especially not in the area of tropical diseases. They have had little help in this area. Recently there was an outbreak of hemorrhagic fever, and they were short of drugs and had to ask the West for them.

[Question] How is life inside Vietnam? Are conditions poor for the people?

[Answer] Vietnam has been under wartime conditions for many decades. It is inevitable that conditions are difficult and, most important, there are few people to help with development. There are no management programs for skilled labor, and there is no money and large debts, and they are in wartime conditions. But, speaking impartially, what I've heard from older people is that life today is better than in the past, but it can't be compared with Thailand. When I visit new places, I can hardly believe that there are countries in Asia with such poor living conditions.

But the Vietnamese are industrious and hardworking. People are seen working in the fields, but they are mostly women. They use all kinds of space effectively and cultivate it continuously. It can be seen that the Vietnamese are hardworking people.

But I don't know how to compare their living with Thailand. You must see it with your own eyes. When I went there I thought they were living in poor postwar conditions, but I had to see for myself how bad they were. For example, there are power outages and power shortage. Their electricity is set at 220 volts, but when the current decreases to 100 volts machines are damaged. Every home has to have current regulators. Water is another problem. Sometimes there is no hot water for days.

[Question] Are there differences in the conditions in North and South Vietnam?

[Answer] South Vietnam today is still different from the north, both in terms of the people's minds and in living conditions. Conditions are much better in the south, but they don't compare with before. Therefore, while it can be said for certain that living conditions in the north will improve in the future, those in the south may stay the same or become a little worse in order to create a balance.

In the south the government still supports companies engaging in free trade. These government companies have the right to make their own trade contracts or to contact foreign companies without waiting for orders from the central government, and they have the right to possess and use foreign currency. These are good developments that improve the Vietnamese economy, but Russia doesn't have these methods. They may use them in Eastern Europe--Hungary, for example--though I'm not sure.

Vietnam's economy is in a period in which it is going through many adjustments, which some say are making it less communistic. This is true in part because it is giving up the system of quotas and rationing that stipulates the number of kilos of rice workers can buy according to a rate set by the

government and for which the price is very cheap and does not reflect the true market price. In the future everyone will buy directly from the market according to their financial ability.

At the same time, salaries will be increased several fold. There have been many meetings about this, and the leading role has been played by Deputy Prime Minister for the Economy Mr Vo Van Kiet, who is now preparing for an assembly meeting--I don't know when it is to be held, probably late this year or early next year. If the meeting is held, this will appear as economic policy for certain.

Vietnam has now begun to use this system in some places and has announced that the rationing system would be discontinued and economic adjustments would take place this past 1 July on a trial basis in Haiphong, 95 kilometers from Hanoi. This is a good development because it should allow the Vietnamese to eat better and live better, but there will certainly be problems at first. People will have more money as soon as salaries increase several fold and will have increased buying power and will buy more from the market, but the government will not be able to produce the goods to meet the market demand and prices will rise and inflation will occur at first. But later things should improve. At the same time, the Vietnamese government says it will use a system of temporary adjustments and maintains that it will hold firmly to a socialist system.

[Question] What kind of propaganda does Vietnam feed its people concerning Thailand?

[Answer] News about Thailand that appears in the papers or that the people read is all selected by the Vietnamese government. Most concerns foreign policy, saying that Thailand is cooperating with this or that country, and when professors or reporters differ with the government on foreign policy, it prints that right away and tries to show that there is a difference of opinion. It also prints bad news about the Thai economy, but it does not do so directly. It reproduces criticism from other newspapers. This happens frequently, and it is very unfortunate and not constructive. This is a fact. I think they will only print good news about Thailand when the relations between them and us improve. At the same time it prints good news about countries with which it has good relations, such as Indonesia with which it has a newspaper agreement.

But in general, the Vietnamese people are friendly to the Thai people. Wherever we go we do not hide the fact that we are Thais. At first they called us Russians. Whenever they saw foreigners, they thought they were Russians, which shows that there were a lot of Russians. When they learned we were Thais, some gloated and said that Thailand was so wealthy. They did not have a negative reaction. But in one unusual case a 13-year-old child had bad feelings about Thailand and did not believe I was Thai. He said if I was Thai, how could I be in Vietnam? I gave him various kinds of evidence and then he said he thought that because his teacher taught it to him. But this was the only such case I encountered. For the most part it was not like this.

[Question] What effect has the unwillingness to accept UN decisions many times in the past on the Cambodian situation had on Vietnam?

[Answer] The unwillingness to accept decisions of the United Nations on Cambodia with which the majority of countries agreed has caused Vietnam to feel isolated. But Vietnam says it doesn't matter and cites the example of China, which did not join the United Nations for many years. But actually I think it has a great effect on them.

Even though Vietnam is a socialist country, it still wants to associate with all countries. Even though it is in the communist group, it generally tries to stick with the nonaligned nations. But the nonaligned nations mostly do not agree with them on the Cambodian question. Although Vietnam does not like to admit it, it is uneasy.

Later it saw the United Nations as being of two types: It had no use for the political side of the United Nations but it says the economic side of the United Nations is good, which is funny because it is the same organization. It says the economic United Nations is good because many United Nations agencies give them economic aid. When Mr Perez de Cuellar, secretary-general of the United Nations, visited Vietnam, they tried to stress the roles of its economic and social work because it wanted aid from the United Nations.

In summary, Vietnam is interested in contacts with other countries, both political and economic, but it sometimes does not succeed because of its economic ties to the countries in its group, preventing Vietnam from having economic relations with noncommunist countries. Some allies of Vietnam in the nonaligned group want trade, but Vietnam is in debt and cannot pay back its debts. No one can go without giving all of the time, even though they sympathize with Vietnam politically.

[Question] What aid does Russia give Vietnam, and what is the trend for the future?

[Answer] Recently Mr Le Duan, Communist party secretary, visited Russia. His major objective was to discuss the economy, because the 5-year development plan has almost ended and the next plan begins next year. They need Russia's approval before they set the next plan. Later it appeared that Russia would give the same amount of aid as in the first plan, but Russia required that Vietnam do this and that in return.

On weapons, from my talks with the Russian ambassador, he says that the majority of weapons go to the north, but I have no way of knowing the truth. The total number of Russian experts in Vietnam is 10,000, but they rotate. The Vietnamese say that in their relations with Russia they are "strategically aligned," and Russia believes that Vietnam is a "socialist outpost" in this region and believes that the revolution in Indochina would not have succeeded without their help. This is an "open position."

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CSO: 4207/288

AGRICULTURE

CORN CROP NEEDS ADDITIONAL EMPHASIS

Hanoi NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 5 Aug 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Promoting Intensive Cultivation of Corn"]

[Text] Corn is the crop of greatest importance after rice. In our country, many crops of corn are planted each year and many localities have achieved high yields. To Hieu State Farm has achieved 30 quintals per hectare over 1,000 hectares of corn. Hanoi City achieved 25 quintals per hectare over an area of 10,000 hectares. Dan Phuong District achieved an average yield of 40.5 quintals per hectare over an area of 1,250 hectares. Many cooperatives have high-yield fields producing 70 to 75 quintals per hectare. Some families have achieved 80 quintals per hectare. Many models of outstanding intensive corn cultivation have appeared such as Phuong Dinh, Tho An, Sen Chieu and Yen So of Hanoi, and Hop Thinh and Tho Tang of Vinh Phu. This proves that we have the ability to achieve high-yield intensive corn cultivation. Nevertheless, during the past 10 years, our corn area has remained unstable with the year of highest cultivated area reaching only 402,000 hectares. Corn output has increased but not a great deal; 278,000 tons in 1975 and 495,000 tons in 1985. During the period from 1975 to 1980, the increased output was due primarily to an increase in cultivated area. From 1981 to 1985, the increased output was due primarily to increased yields. However, the overall average yield for the 5-year period was only 12 quintals per hectare, much lower than the level achieved by yield models. In some cases, with the same natural conditions in one area, yields achieved by cooperatives were uneven with some even differing by 10 to 20 quintals per hectare.

Reality has proven that locations with an ideology of total supervision and emphasis on the intensive cultivation of corn like rice have all achieved high yields. The rapid introduction of technical advances to production, especially good varieties along with resolution of rational investment and product requisition and purchase policies, is an important factor in stimulating high-yield intensive corn cultivation.

During the next many years, increasing output by the increased yield intensive cultivation route has an important significance. The Resolution of the Fifth Plenum of the Party Central Committee stated, "Firmly grasp the most important objective of promoting the production of grain (both rice and subsidiary food crops). Have a policy of promoting intensive cultivation and increasing the area of all varieties of subsidiary food crops, especially corn." The struggle objective is to achieve 500,000 hectares of corn by 1990 with an average yield



of 23.5 quintals per hectare. This demands coordination between the agricultural, materials, grain, water conservancy, etc. sectors. First of all, it is necessary to concentrate on increasing area by multicropping. In the highlands, develop spring field corn on land where one tenth-month rice crop is raised. In the lowlands and midlands, arrange a spring rice-early tenth-month rice-winter corn crop structure. Provinces along the central coast, in eastern Nam Bo, in the central highlands, and in the Mekong River Delta must correctly implement water conservancy methods in order to raise a potentially high-yield winter-spring corn crop. In conjunction with intensive cultivation over the entire area, efforts must be concentrated on building high-output corn areas.

Localities must promote mechanization of the corn farming steps, first of all soil preparation, and the use of parallel harrows to assure the proper density. Technical advances, especially in varieties, must be quickly introduced to corn production. In the uplands and former Region 4 where the use of corn as grain is still primary, it is necessary to select and rejuvenate local corn varieties with short growing periods, good insect and disease resistance, and good qualities. Gradually hybridize high-yield varieties of corn used for grain. Concentrated corn production areas such as the Red River Delta, the central highlands and eastern Nam Bo must use high yield varieties of hybrid corn such as VM1, TH2A, TH2B and Early Thai. Continue to hybridize composite corn varieties while simultaneously creating simple high-yield hybrid varieties consistent with our conditions. Local areas must, based on their own specific conditions, arrange varieties consistent with each crop season. Areas expanding the area of field corn on two-crop rice land must use short-term varieties of corn or plant melons first when using long-term varieties. Overcome the situation of premature harvest or adversely affecting crops to follow. Under present conditions, besides the 5 to 10 tons of barnyard manure per hectare, it is necessary also to boldly invest in inorganic fertilizer for the corn. Emphasize supply of nitrate fertilizer to the upland areas and to locations where the ethnic minorities only sow corn in rocky hollows without conditions for the use of barnyard manure. This investment will return high economic results while simultaneously assisting to resolve the grain problem in place.

In conjunction with investment in intensive cultivation, it is necessary to strictly achieve technical regulations in density, care, and insect and disease prevention and control. For short-term varieties, 60,000 plants per hectare must be assured with 50,000 plants per hectare for long-term varieties before high yields can be achieved. In the areas of high-corn production concentrated over 5,000 hectares, an irrigation system must be urgently constructed to assure sufficient water to irrigate the corn. It is mandatory in every field to apply a system of companion cropping the corn with crops of the bean family, creating a nutritional balance over one biological group in order to harvest many products. Localities must apply a suitable collection and exchange policy to encourage people in the corn areas to actively conduct intensive cultivation to achieve high yields.

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CSO: 4209/664



## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### SPECIAL ZONE SMALL INDUSTRY, HANDICRAFTS SECTOR FALTERS

Hanoi TIEU CONG NGHIEP THU CONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 16 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by T.T.: "Problems To Solve"]

[Text] During the past few years, high results have not yet been achieved in the total value of the small industry and handicrafts sector in the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone and all the inherent potentials and production capabilities of primary level units have not yet been exploited. The situation above is partially due to the fact that management capabilities and resolution of difficulties are not yet dynamic and versatile in the primary level units and on the other hand, small industry and handicrafts development does not yet have the concern and assistance of other echelons and sectors.

At the beginning of 1984, faced with difficulties in raw materials and the consumption market, a number of cooperatives and production collectives were forced to dissolve or shift to other work and the small industry and handicrafts sector was gradually sliding downhill with the danger that it could not be saved. Faced with this situation, the federation was formed to reorganize production and stabilize development of the sector and to gradually strengthen and advance development. Although only recently established and with still greatly limited management standards and capabilities, the federation has been able to initially develop an effect. A number of primary level units have been strengthened and reformed to lie within the unified orbit of the state and many have been brought into cooperatives. At the present time, the federation has managed three cooperatives and 22 production cooperation teams with many different goods and attracting more than 1,000 laborers. Total output value for 1984 reached 46 million dong.

Along with success in the socialist transformation of the small industry and handicrafts sector, the federation has also conducted two classes to teach the cutting, sewing and embroidery of export lace to 150 students, opening a new development direction for the sector in the future.

Nevertheless, it must be stated that the special zone small industry and handicrafts sector during the past few years has encountered many difficulties and impediments which have still not been overcome. Abundant potential capabilities and expectations and ample sources of labor have not yet been reorganized to produce products in support of consumer and export requirements. Nearly all the primary level production units are presently dependent upon foreign raw materials and this is an extremely large obstacle to production at the primary

level. Because there is still no economic association or concentrated unity in production operations, a situation has gradually evolved in which production unwinds arbitrarily. Because many primary level units worry themselves about the pursuit of raw materials and the self-consumption and acquisition of goods without following any unified supervision, a situation of instability in the market is created.

A number of cooperatives have been established and they are collective economic units but have not yet actually emphasized legitimate and incentive investment in order to develop. Many difficulties are still encountered in the lives of the cooperative members and highly skilled personnel have requested to leave for work on the outside. The situation above has gradually led to primary level units being unable to expand production or to restore many traditional products, and production being buried.

A number of valuable export art and handicraft goods such as oyster and snail shell materials have not yet been exported. This is a trade with a ready source of raw materials in the local area which, if expanded and given legitimate investment, could collect a high source of foreign exchange. There are countless other exportable goods but during the recent past, because they have not been emphasized, these goods have gradually been lost in the market. Many primary level units wish to expand to new trades and produce export goods but have no investment capital or assistance in raw materials.

In the special zone, although sources of raw materials for the small industry and handicrafts sector are not abundant, it is not that they cannot be developed, labor is available with many traditional handicraft skills, and valuable export goods can be produced. If it receives appropriate concern and investment from all echelons and sectors, surely the small industry and handicrafts sector of the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone will take long strides forward and achieve many times the present total output value.

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LABOR

SINO-VIETNAMESE BORDER WORKERS RECEIVE EXTRA ALLOWANCE, LEAVE

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese No 29, Jul 85 p 7

[Unattributed article: "Monthly Allowance for Workers, Civil Servants, Armed Forces and Cadres of Villages, Village Work Departments and Districts on Sino-Vietnamese Border"]

[Text] Question: Who receives the monthly allowance?

Answer: The recipients of this monthly allowance consist of:

-Workers and civil servants in agencies and enterprises.

-Officers, military specialists, noncommissioned officers and soldiers of the People's Army of Vietnam.

-Officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers of the people's security forces.

-Individuals working in accordance with a long-term contract system in agencies and enterprises and drawing wages at state-level grades.

Question: What is the monthly allowance level?

Answer: Recipients above who are working in border villages receive allowances equal to 100 percent of the new base pay and those working in border districts receive 80 percent.

Question: How are methods of calculating the allowances stipulated?

Answer: Methods of payment calculation are stipulated as follows:

a. Transferred from other locations to border villages and districts.

-Workers and public servants excluded from the initial subsidies will be paid at a level equal to 100 percent of the new base pay if working in border villages or 80 percent if working in border districts such as those working in agencies and enterprises.

-Officers, military specialists and national defense personnel transferred to work in state agencies and enterprises draw wages for a period of 18 months

besides the wages paid in accordance with papers halting army financial payment and will also draw an allowance in accordance with the new base pay, not including area allowances.

-Noncommissioned officers, soldiers and specialists who have drawn living expenses for a period of 18 months receive, based on an army financial payment recommendation, three allowances: food, rank (miscellaneous expenses), and an allowance paid in accordance with Resolution 135/HDBT 17 August 1982 of the Council of Ministers.

-Cases in which personnel are transferred into the area of the border districts and villages.

-Workers and public servants transferred from a border district to a border village or vice versa will have the level of their allowance changed (from 80 to 100 percent or from 100 to 80 percent), not maintaining the same allowance when they change their work location.

In cases where personnel leave on assignment, for study, to receive treatment, for therapy, to visit, etc. outside the stipulated area, payment of this allowance will be stopped after the fourth month.

-Discharged military personnel under the allowance system who are reassigned to work in agencies and enterprises in the area will maintain their present level of wages and living expenses in accordance with the recommendation for halting army financial payment for a period of 18 months. When they change their work location within the scope of the border districts and villages, application will follow the points presented above.

If discharged military personnel are not fully qualified to receive a reassignment allowance, an allowance of 100 or 80 percent will be calculated by wage level as for workers and public servants.

Question: When implementing this allowance, can area and other allowances also be paid?

Answer: When this allowance is paid, no payment will be made of area allowances, incentive allowances in accordance with Directive 110/HDBT 13 October 1981 of the Council of Ministers, and combat allowances of the armed forces.

Question: How is the allowance calculated for retirees and those on labor convalescent leave?

Answer: The monthly allowance for cases of retirement or convalescent leave will be calculated at a percentage of the stipulated area subsidy. A period of rest 3 months prior to retirement or convalescent leave will be calculated in accordance with this subsidy.

Question: How will work reassignments be calculated?

Answer: Workers and public servants arriving from other locations for assignment in border villages and districts, or arriving at border villages from border districts receive an allowance for the days of work there after the sixth



day at the stipulated level of the border village or district. When receiving this allowance, their old location area subsidy (if they are drawing one) will be halted.

#### Annual Leave System

Question: How many days of leave will the workers and public servants on assignment in border villages and districts receive?

Answer: State workers and public servants on assignment in districts on the Sino-Vietnamese border will receive 20 days of leave each year, not counting travel time to include the time waiting for transportation (with confirmation by bus depot and boat landing supervisors and public security personnel). The settlement system will be implemented in accordance with Directive 110/HDBT 13 October 1981 of the Council of Ministers. Workers and public servants transferred from other provinces may accumulate 2 years for a one-time leave of 40 days, not counting travel time.

This leave system is applicable to personnel authorized under 20 work days of leave annually, not for those authorized more than 20 days of annual leave.

-Ethnic minority workers and public servants whose families live primarily by farming slash-burn upland fields will be authorized leave twice each year during the periods of planting, thinning and harvesting but the entire annual leave cannot exceed 2 months. This leave time is in addition to the general stipulations on time off for holidays, new years and Sundays.

Specifically:

-Families earning a living primarily by farming slash-burn upland fields engage in either nomadic or settled farming but in the rocky mountainous areas, farming is difficult and life is unsettled and unstable.

This leave system is not applicable to the following circumstances:

-When the husband and wife are both workers or public servants even if they engage in a little slash-burn upland field farming.

-When workers and public servants whose families previously lived primarily by farming slash-burn upland fields but are now engaged in settled farming and a settled life with a stable family life.

Unit commanders must join party committees and trade unions and coordinate with district people's committees and district trade unions in the locations where workers and public servants reside to confirm and establish a roster of workers and public servants authorized 2 months leave for presentation to and determination by the Provincial People's Committee.

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